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Central Campus Master Plan

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Central Campus Master Plan

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October 27, 1989

na-Champaign

Prepared for:
The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois

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FOREWARD

The first plan for the future growth of the University was prepared in 1905-1906 by C.H. Blackall, architect, and John Olmsted, landscape architect. The plan sited a proposed, new auditorium (Foellinger) as well as future buildings formally placed around a large green quadrangle. This main quadrangle was the core of the campus then and remains so even more strongly today.

The Central Campus Master Plan, adopted by the University of Illinois Board of Trustees on November 9, 1989, will guide the growth and development of the central campus area into the twenty-first century. This plan provides for the accommodation of 2,228,000 gross square feet of new facilities. Undergraduate instruction, recognized as the primary land use in central campus, is proposed to be reinforced and strengthened in the area surrounding the Blackall and Olmsted main quadrangle design. The plan also identifies a site bridging California Street just west of Goodwin Avenue for a significant new, near-term Chemical and Life Sciences Laboratory. A recommended north-south sciences "corridor" is intended to link the north engineering campus to the south plant and animal sciences campus. Also proposed is the upgrading of the quality of landscape east and west of the main quadrangle by adding new green spaces, pedestrian malls and an extensive street tree planting program.

Master plans are visionary development guidelines from which administrators can make informed decisions. They are, however, intended to be flexible to accommodate future changing requirements and resources. This plan, as its predecessors, will help our generation and those of the future to envision and build the optimum environment for learning.

The Central Campus Master Plan boldly proposes future development while honoring our past. The challenge will be to translate this dream into reality.

Stanley O. Ikenberry
President
University of Illinois

Morton W. Weir
Chancellor
Urbana-Champaign Campus

Central Campus Master Plan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Intent

Over the next 25 to 30 years the Central Campus of the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign will undergo a building expansion totaling 2.2 million gross square feet. With 5.4 million gross square feet of University buildings currently located on the Central Campus, the new building program represents a 40% increase in space.

The purpose of the Central Campus Master Plan is to provide a guide for campus growth. The plan provides a framework for fitting the expansion program into the fabric of the Central Campus in a way that builds upon existing patterns of land use, circulation, infrastructure, and open space, while making wise use of limited land resources.

The Central Campus Today

The Central Campus is a 207 acre area defined by Green Street on the north, Lincoln Avenue on the east, Gregory Drive on the South and Fourth Street on the west. It is occupied by university and non-university uses. Major university uses include The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, The College of Fine and Applied Arts, The College of Communications, the Library, campus recreation facilities, administrative offices and student and staff residence halls and apartments. Non-university uses include fraternaties, sororities, commercial facilities, private rental housing and religious institutions.

The Central Campus consists of three major physical areas; the LAS Core surrounding the Quadrangle; the East area between Mathews Avenue and Lincoln Avenue; and the West area between Wright Street and Fourth Street. The LAS Core is the functional and symbolic center of the campus. It is a vehicle free zone possessing the finest examples of buildings and park-like campus open spaces.

The East and West areas consist of generally denser development than the LAS Core, and the pattern of buildings and spaces is more urban in character. The street grid provides the major organizing structure for the East and West areas, and the presence of the automobile often dominates the landscape. Potential for accommodating growth is greatest in the East area, where large contiguous properties in university ownership are available. The pattern of West area university land ownership is more fragmented, and large blocks of land are already occupied by stable non-university land uses.

Proposed Development

The changes envisioned for the Central Campus over the next several decades are significant in scope and meaning for the university. Unlike growth in the post-World War II era, the expansion is not a response to increasing enrollments. The need is for better, more consolidated facilites to meet existing deficiencies, to provide modern laboratories and scientific equipment, and to house a growing library. The near-term program of 1.2 million gross square feet is almost entirely a response to existing space deficiencies, while the mid- and long-range program need of 1 million gsf is primarily to provide for expansion in Chemical Sciences, Life

Sciences and the Library. Of the total growth program, science-related facilites including facilities for Geology, the Natural History Museum, Chemistry and Life Sciences account for approximately 900,000 gsf, and Library for 750,000 gsf.

Other planned facilities include space for the campus and university administrations, The University of Illinois Foundation, university bookstore, the Executive Development Center, the Continuing Education Center, the World Heritage Museum, the Campus Recreation Facility, Dance Studio, International Programs and Studies, the Area Studies Center, the International Student Center, Japan House, the School of Social Work, the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, and a central chiller facility and electrical load distribution center.

Master Plan Objectives

The objectives of the Central Campus Master Plan are:

- To develop a logical and efficient land and building use pattern that supports the activities and programs of users of the Central Campus.
- To preserve and extend the quality of the pedestrian landscape of the Central Campus as typified by the area surrounding the Quadrangle.
- To improve the landscape quality of campus streets.
- To maintain and create coherent patterns of building size, density and character.
- To give priority to the needs of pedestrian movement over those of automobiles and bicycles. Automobiles and bicycles should be accommodated in a way that is functionally adequate but does not sacrifice the quality of the pedestrian experience or compromise required land and building use relationships.
- To seek compatability with existing street and infrastructure systems.
- Attempt to reduce parking demand, but to plan in physical terms to accommodate required faculty and staff parking on the Central Campus in a way that does not detract from the quality of the campus landscape.

Master Plan Proposals

The principal organizing ideas of the Central Campus Master Plan include the following:

- Campus uses will be organized in a distinct set of use areas. The use areas are of adequate size to meet future space requirements and they are organized to establish appropriate use relationships.
    - The LAS Core; the center of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and most undergraduate instruction;
    - The Sciences Corridor;
    - The Campus Resources Zone;
    - The Public-Related Uses Zone;
    - The Office and Commercial Zone

- Several streets will be closed to automobiles and converted to primarily pedestrian corridors: Mathews Avenue, Daniel Street from 6th to Wright, and California Street from Mathews to Lincoln. Other streets will be narrowed and relieved of parking to reduce congestion and improve pedestrian safety: Wright Street and Goodwin Avenue.

- Parking will be consolidated into perimeter lots and garages. This will increase user walking distances but preserve valuable interior campus sites for facilities requiring functional association with the LAS Core, and improve the appearance of the inner campus landscape.

- The expansion of major pedestrian and bicycle pathways will follow the existing pattern of organization.

- The existing landscape structure of the LAS Core and the design principles set forth by preceding generations are reaffirmed by the plan.

- Landscape improvements will be made to the existing streets east and west of the LAS Core to strengthen ties between these areas and the Core and improve landscape quality of campus streets.

I. INTRODUCTION

Background of Study

The Central Campus Master Plan study was undertaken as part of the University of Illinois' effort to establish an updated physical plan for the Urbana-Champaign Campus. The Central Campus Master Plan is the third of four separate but linked planning efforts intended to yield a campus-wide master plan. The current master planning process began with the North Campus in December of 1985, was followed by the South Campus in 1986, and will be completed by the South Farms Master Plan scheduled for 1990. The Central Campus Master Plan is the first major planning study of the central campus since the 1959-69 Long Range Plan. The plan addresses issues of campus form, circulation and parking systems, and accommodation of facilities growth for the next 25 to 30 years.

Summary of Master Plan Recommendations

The Organization and Facilities Accommodation - The master plan provides for the accommodation of 2,228,000 gross square feet of new facilities in a pattern that builds upon and strengthens the existing pattern of Central Campus uses. The plan proposes that five basic zones be established as an organizational framework for land and building uses.

- The LAS Core: the center of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and undergraduate instruction
- The Sciences Corridor Zone
- The Campus Resources Zone
- The Public-Related Uses Zone
- The Office and Commercial Zone

See Proposed Use Relationships diagram.

This organization recognizes undergraduate instruction as a primary land use in the Central Campus and assigns high priority to achieving the required adjacencies and proximities among LAS instructional, office and support facilities. Those requirements are achieved by clustering the facilities around the Quadrangle in a zone referred to as the LAS Core.
Along the east edge of the LAS Core, a Sciences corridor is proposed between Goodwin Avenue and Mathews Avenue and extending from Burrill Hall at

the north to Bevier Hall at the south. The zone will accommodate chemical science and life science uses and serve as a bridge between physical sciences north of Green Street and plant and animal sciences south of Gregory Avenue. It is proposed that the present site of Staff and Student Housing on Green Street and Goodwin Avenue be reserved predominantly for interdisciplinary science uses such as the study of global change.

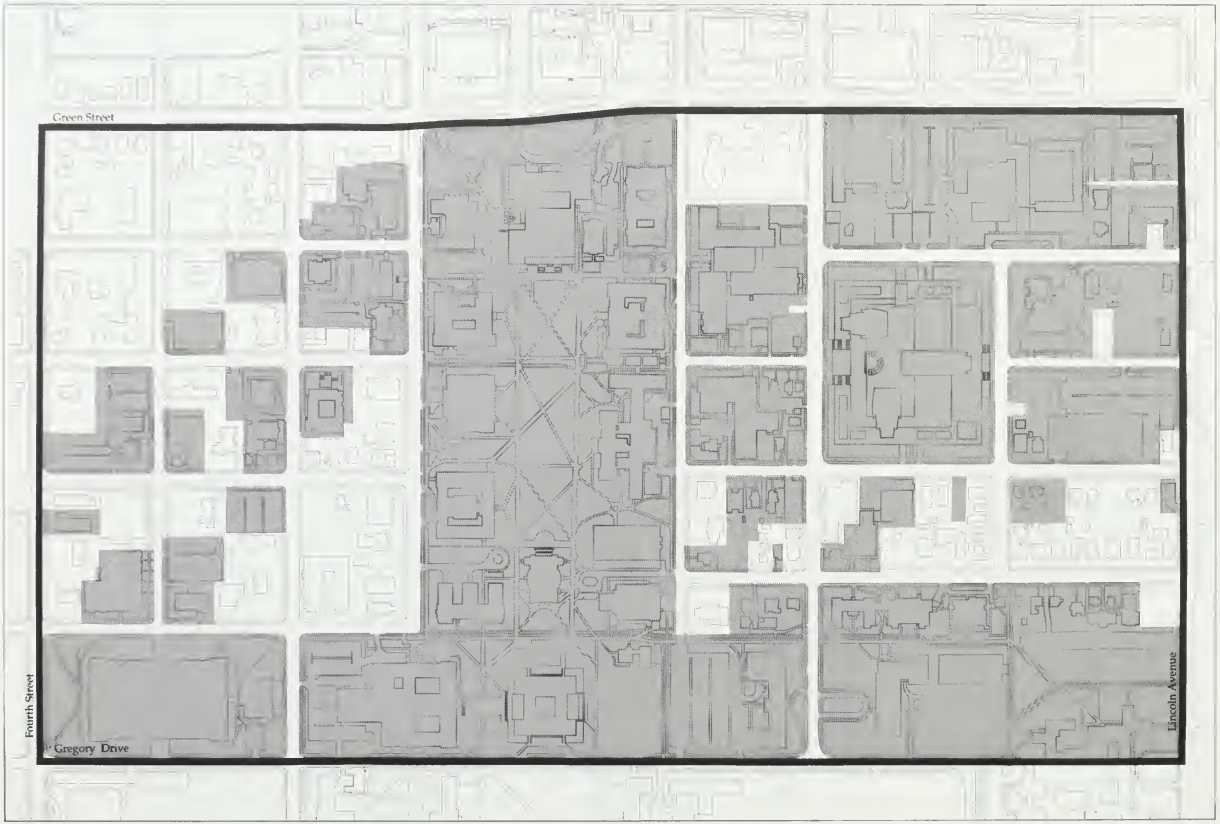
To the south of the LAS Core the master plan identifies the east-west zone between Armory Street and Gregory Avenue as a "Campus Resources Zone" wherein the Library and other facilities with a campus-wide service role will be located.

The plan recommends that public-related uses, including the World Heritage Museum, Office of Admissions and Records, Executive Development Center and the Continuing Education Program be clustered east of Goodwin Avenue between Illinois Street and Oregon Street. This zone will have ready access and public exposure along Lincoln Avenue.

Commercial uses and campus offices will continue to be located west of Wright Street between Green Street and Daniel Street. The new Campus Bookstore will be located in this zone on a prominent site at the intersection of Wright Street and Daniel Street. There is also a recognized need to sustain commercial and other non-university uses east of the LAS Core and to integrate them into the fabric of University uses.

Circulation - The master plan recommends that the existing pattern of streets, paths and bikeways in the Central Campus be maintained with the exception of several modifications proposed to enhance pedestrian movement and safety. Modifications include the conversion of Mathews Avenue between Green Street and Oregon Street from a public throughfare to a service lane providing parking and access to abutting properties; the closing of California Street east of Mathews Avenue to Lincoln Avenue; the closing of Daniel Street between 6th Street and Wright Street; the narrowing of Goodwin Avenue; and the removal of parking from, and the narrowing of, Wright Street. The maintenance of most of the existing street system allows for maximum accessibility, dispersal of vehicular traffic, and minimum conflict between major utility corridors and new development.

Campus Form - The master plan proposes that the existing physical structure of the Central Campus consisting of the street grid and main quadrangle area be reinforced by the development of an extensive street tree planting program and the affirmation and implementation of traditional landscape and building design principles associated with the area surrounding the Quadrangle. It is proposed that the quality and coherence of campus spaces be improved as a counterpoint to increasing density of facilities and urbanization.



Study Area

Figure 1

II. EXISTING CONDITIONS

Study Area

The central campus study area encompasses approximately 207 acres, of which 130 are University-owned. (Figure 1). The study area extends from Green Street to Gregory Drive, north to south, and from Lincoln Avenue to Fourth Street, east to west. The quadrangle area between Mathews Avenue and Wright Street is the largest area of contiguous university ownership. The corporate boundary of Urbana and Champaign bisects the study area at Wright Street. In Champaign there are 67 acres and in Urbana there are 140 acres. Within the study area, the university owns 37% (24.61 Acres) of the land in Champaign and 76% (106.3 Acres) of the land in Urbana. The university-owned land in Champaign consists primarily of small and somewhat dispersed parcels, whereas the land ownership in Urbana is characterized by larger, consolidated parcels.

The main Quadrangle looking towards Follinger Auditorium

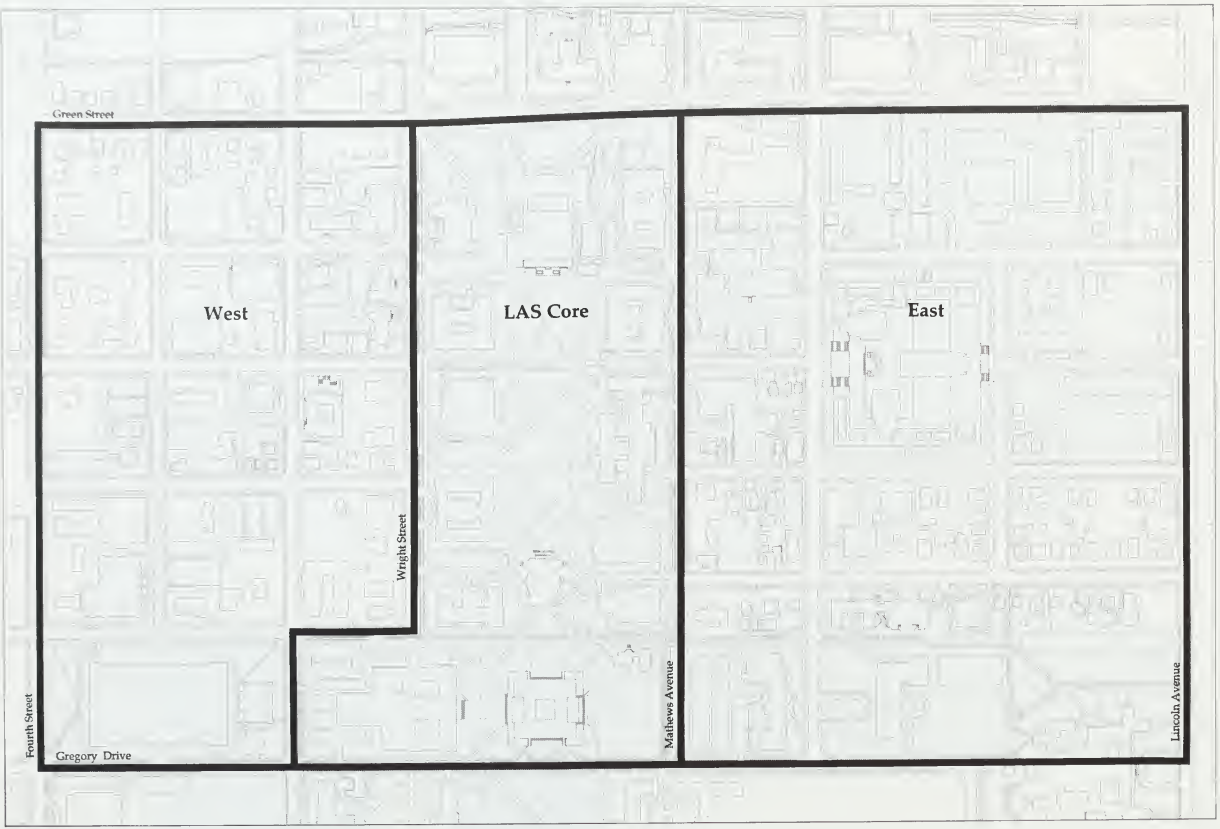
The Illini Union, a landmark building and main entrance to the campus on Green Street

Campus Structure and Character

Campus structure refers to the overall arrangement of buildings and open space. The Central Campus can be logically divided into three major zones: The Liberal Arts and Sciences (LAS) Core surrounding the Quadrangle between Mathews Avenue and Wright Street, the area east of Mathews Avenue and the area West of Wright Street. (Figure 2). The two primary open space elements of the Central Campus are the Quadrangle and the existing street corridors east and west of the Quadrangle. (Figure 3). Campus edges, campus density and small scale pedestrian spaces are also important aspects of Central Campus form.

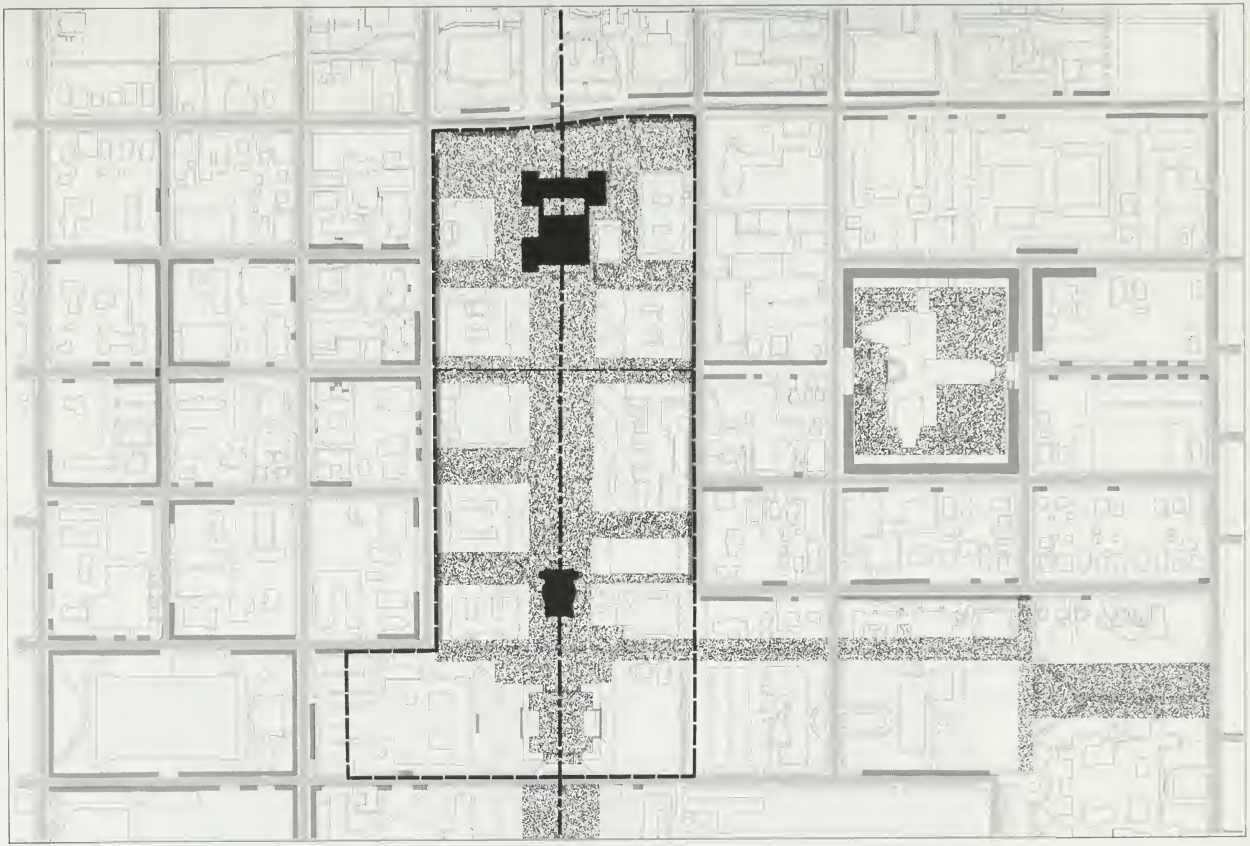
The Liberal Arts and Sciences Core - The LAS Core is organized around the Quadrangle, a 400 foot wide by 1000 foot long lawn area framed by a regular arrangement of trees and three to four story buildings. The Quadrangle is the most significant campus open space because of its central location, symbolic clarity and use. Smaller spaces between the buildings link the Quadrangle to surrounding streets. The north edge of the LAS Core along Green Street serves as a major entry to the campus.

Multiple landmark buildings surround the Quad-



Central Campus Zones

Figure 2



Existing Campus Structure

Figure 3

rangle, the most significant of which are the Foellinger Auditorium, the Illini Union and Altgeld Hall. Other buildings, including the English Building, Henry Administration Building, Noyes Laboratory, the Natural History Building, Davenport Hall and Lincoln Hall are also important works of architecture, and characterize the quadrangle area as one of the most coherent and enriching settings on campus. All of these buildings are different from one another in style; however, they share essential underlying form characteristics that cause them to be perceived as a unified ensemble. Perceptual emphasis is on the campus spaces defined by the buildings, as opposed to an overemphasis on the buildings themselves. Figure 4 illustrates campus buildings of historic significance as identified by the Campus Committee on Historic Sites.

A simple planting pallette for the main quadrangle

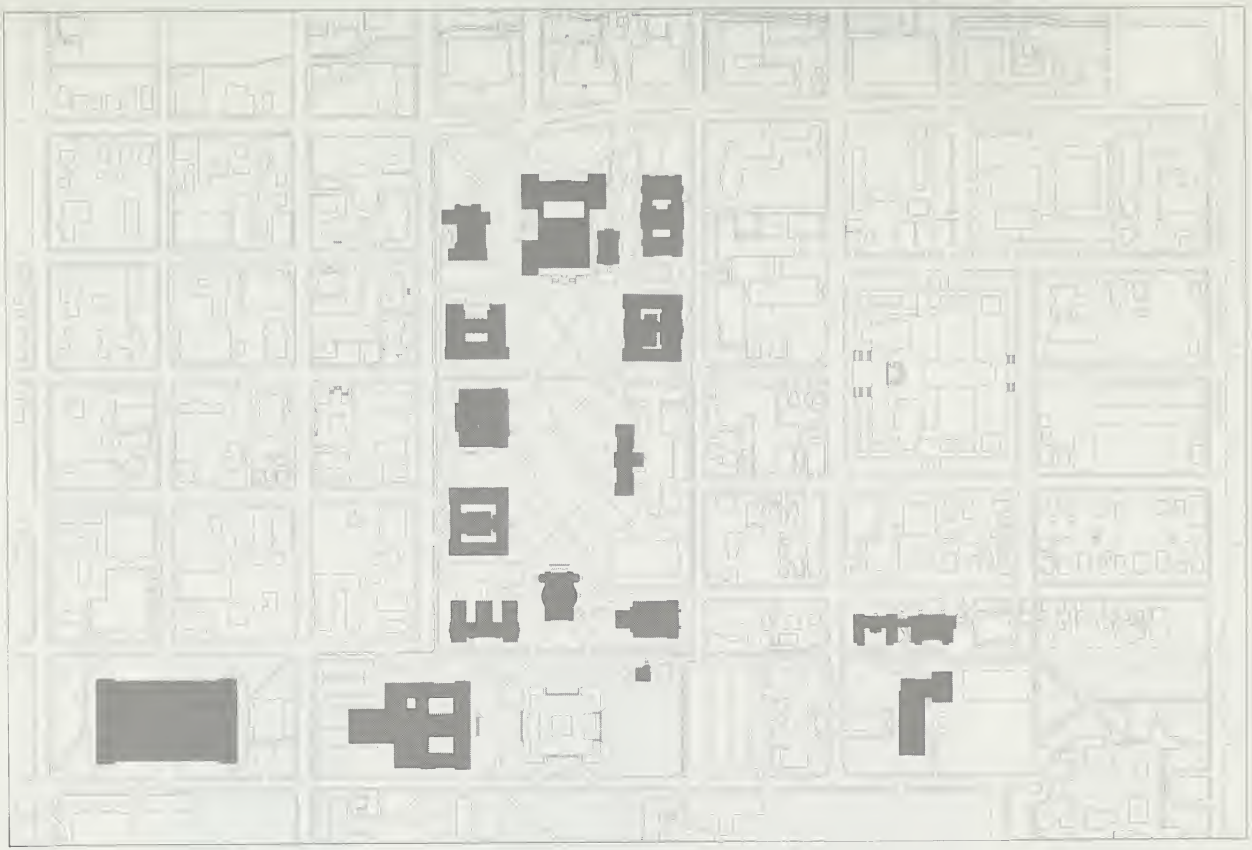
The consistency of the planting design further enhances the quality of the Quadrangle. A simple palette of yew hedges, crabapples and oaks is arranged in geometric patterns that reinforce the order of the buildings. This design was originally conceived at the turn of the century, and later refined and formalized in the 1920's by landscape architect Verruchio Vitale in association with architects Charles Platt and James White. It is a classical and restrained design that simultaneously creates an appropriate institutional scale and a mood of serenity.

Existing campus edge at Lincoln Avenue is weakly defined

Street Corridors - To the east and west of the LAS Core, the campus is primarily organized by the street grid. (Figure 3). Buildings are typically oriented towards the streets and the areas behind and between buildings are used for service or parking. With the exception of the Krannert Center podium landscape and several small open spaces associated with residence halls, there are no significant campus open spaces.

A well defined street corridor

The area west of the LAS Core consists of blocks of fairly consistent size, and the streets are continuous. The grid continues uninterrupted into the surrounding community to the west. Only the Armory, at 5th Street, and the Library, at Wright Street interrupt the regular pattern of through streets. The area east of the LAS Core is made up of blocks of varying sizes and a less continuous street pattern. The Krannert Center on the California Street axis serves as a eastern limit of the built-up campus, with only parking and several loosely structured campus uses between it and Lincoln Avenue. A shift in the street grid at Lincoln Avenue limits the sense of continuity to the east and establishes Lincoln Avenue as a major divider between the

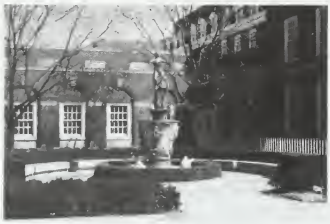


Historic Buildings

Figure 4

Discontinuous street edges detract from campus unity

Awkward scale relationships detract from campus unity



A high quality small scale pedestrian space

Informal landscape

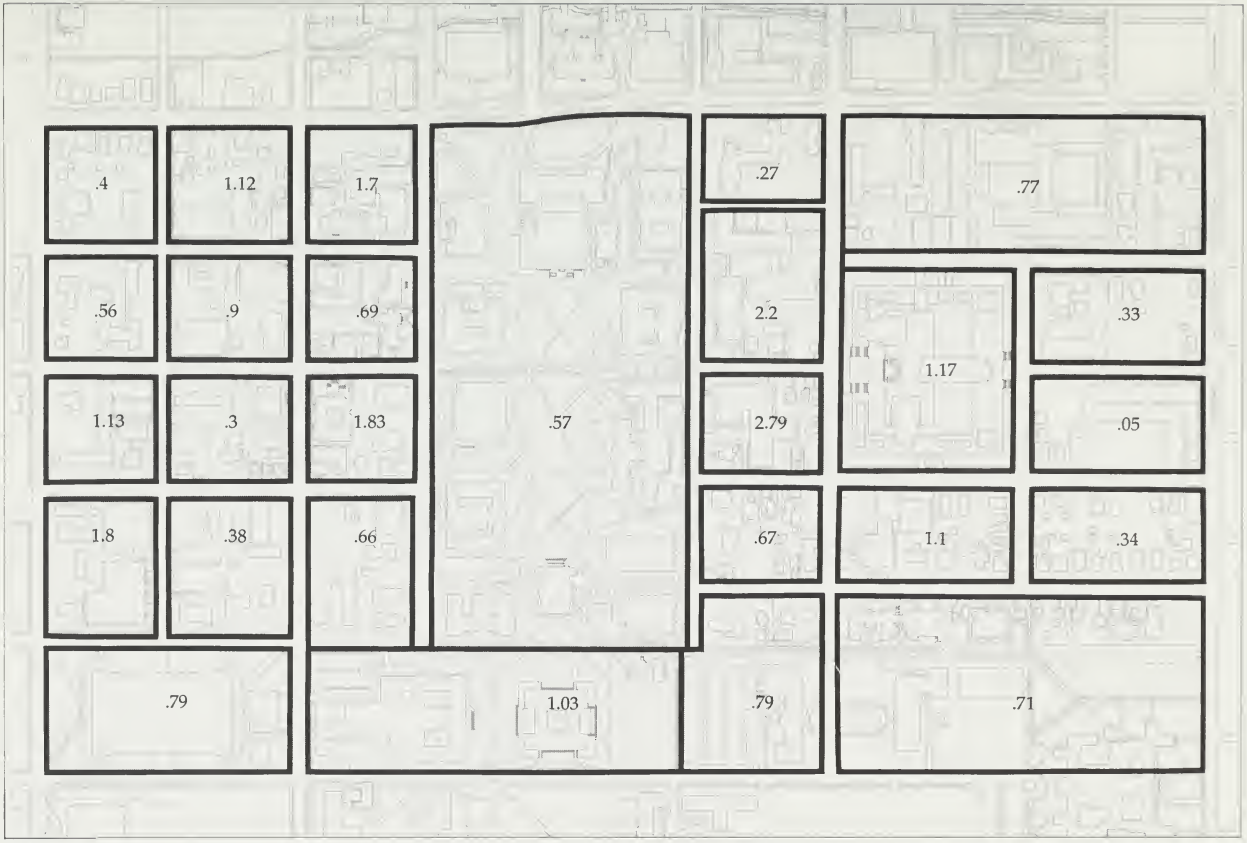
built-up campus and residential neighborhoods to the east. The existing sense of a campus edge along Lincoln Avenue is, however, weakly defined.

The existing streets both east and west of the LAS Core vary considerably in spatial quality. Several street spaces are well defined, such as 5th Street between John Street and Chalmers Street, the east edge of Wright Street, Nevada Street, Mathews Avenue between Green Street and California Street, and the street edges surrounding the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts. Most of these streets are defined by consistent buildings and tree planting that enhance the sense of campus unity and continuity.

Typically, however, most streets east and west of the quadrangle lack the design consistency required to develop a sense that the campus extends from the Quadrangle to areas beyond Wright Street and Mathews Avenue. The incremental growth of the campus into former residential areas east and west of the quadrangle has created awkward scale relationships between large institutional buildings and the smaller residences that remain. Clearing land for parking has left a patchwork of remaining structures and open lots, and street trees are missing from the majority of streets in the study area.

Campus Density - Figure 5 shows the existing pattern of building density for the Central Campus. The west area has a generally even density of development defined by medium to large buildings between two and four stories high and two to four structures per one side of a block. Several tall buildings, such as the Psychology Building and Illini Tower, are exceptions to this pattern. The area east of the LAS Core has relatively large and more frequent contrasts in density. This results in a more fragmented building pattern on this side of campus. The overall density of the Central Campus represented as a floor area to land area ratio is approximately .95.

Small Pedestrian Spaces - A number of small courtyards and informal landscapes exist in the Central Campus, and contribute to its pedestrian character. The Diana Fountain in the west entry courtyard to the Illini Union and the Centennial Court between Noyes Laboratory and the Chemistry Annex are examples of successful plaza spaces; and the landscapes between English and Lincoln, and between Davenport and Foreign Language are examples of successful informal landscapes. Outside of the LAS Core, these kinds of outdoor spaces currently do not exist, and opportunities for pleasant pedestrian spaces are not developed.



Existing Campus Density

Figure 5

Land Use

The Central Campus study area includes a variety of land uses including Academic and Research, Administrative Offices, Commercial, University and Non-University Housing, Recreation, Parking, and Institutions. Figure 6 illustrates the locations of these uses, and Figure 7 shows the proportions of land that each use occupies.

In general the Central Campus land use pattern is logically ordered; however, the contiguous expansion of academic and research uses is somewhat constrained by existing non-academic uses to the east and west of the LAS Core. West of the LAS Core major expansion is further limited by the dispersed ownership pattern. East of the LAS Core, the Krannert Center constitutes the major obstacle to eastward expansion of academic and research uses associated with the Colleges of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

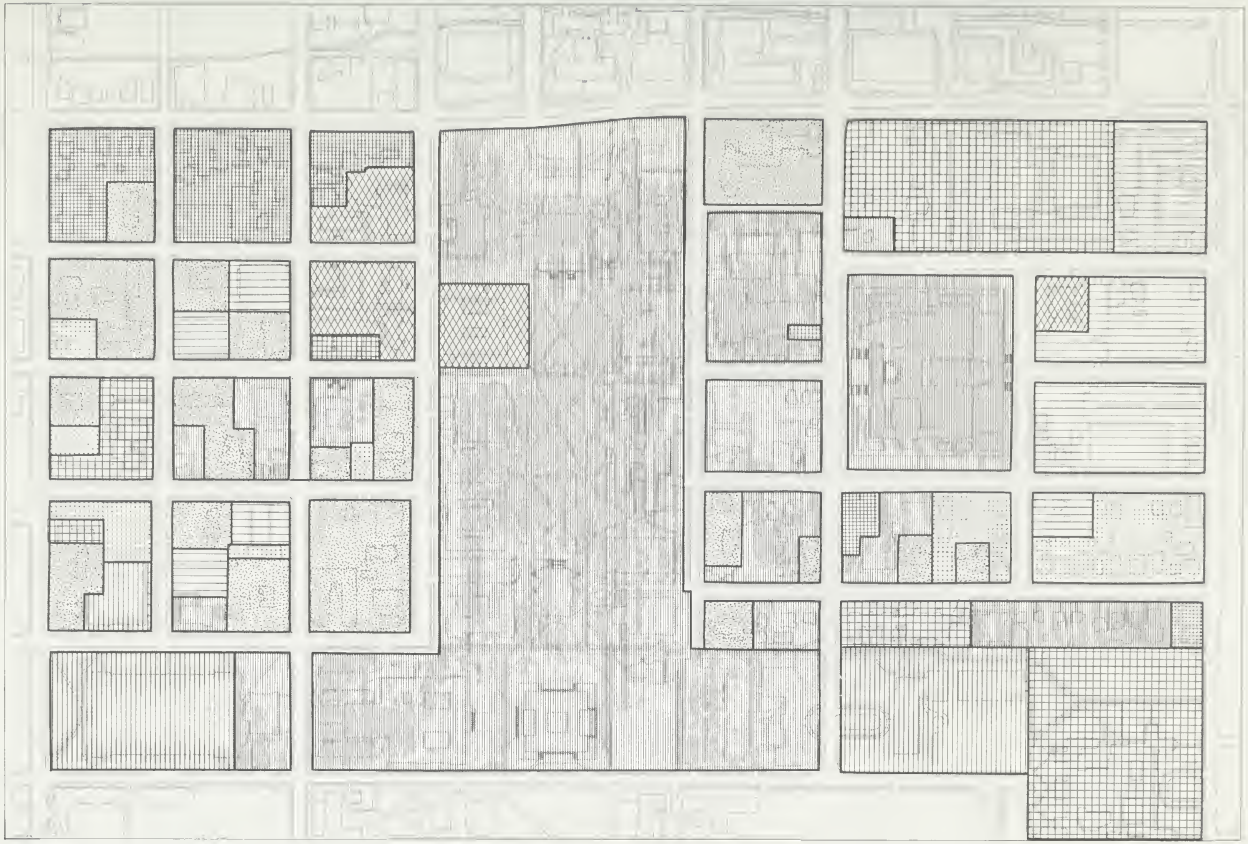
Building Use

The primary users of the Central Campus are the Library, the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the College of Fine and Applied Arts, and the College of Communications. The Central Campus is also home to offices for the university and campus administrations, several campus residence halls and apartments, recreation facilities, and a number of graduate programs. See Figure 8.

Most colleges and departments in the Central Campus experience some degree of dispersal among offices, classrooms and laboratory space, however; dispersal is a serious problem in the departments of chemistry, life sciences and mathematics, and in the Office of Admissions and Records. Several uses located in buildings on the Quadrangle could be considered for relocation in the future to allow for consolidation and contiguous expansion within the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. These uses include the World Heritage Museum, the University of Illinois Foundation, campus and university administration and the College of Communications.

Building Condition

Most of the building space in the Central Campus is in relatively good condition and supports the uses housed. Harker Hall and the Natural History Building



0' 100' 200' 400'

Non - University Commercial

Non - University Institutional & Greek Houses

Non - University Housing

Academic/Research

Administration Office

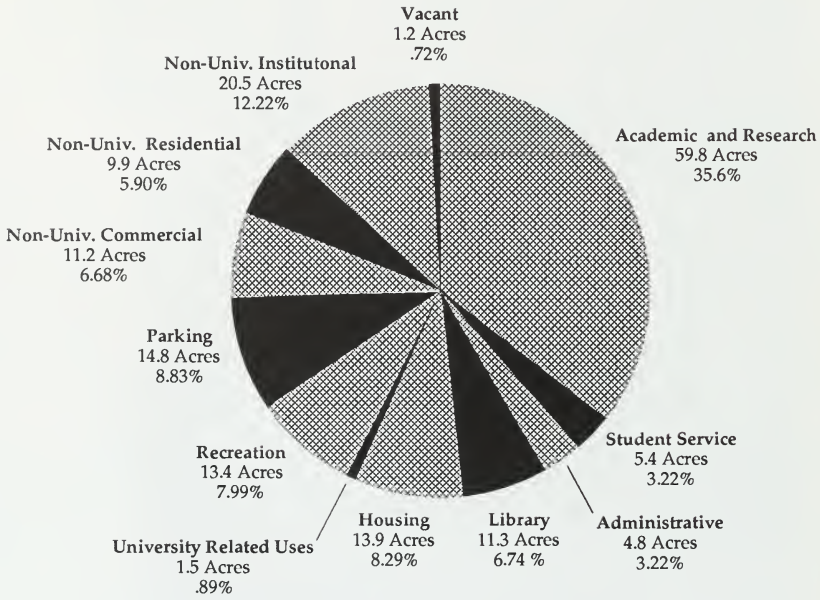
Housing

Athletic/Recreation

Parking

Existing Land Use

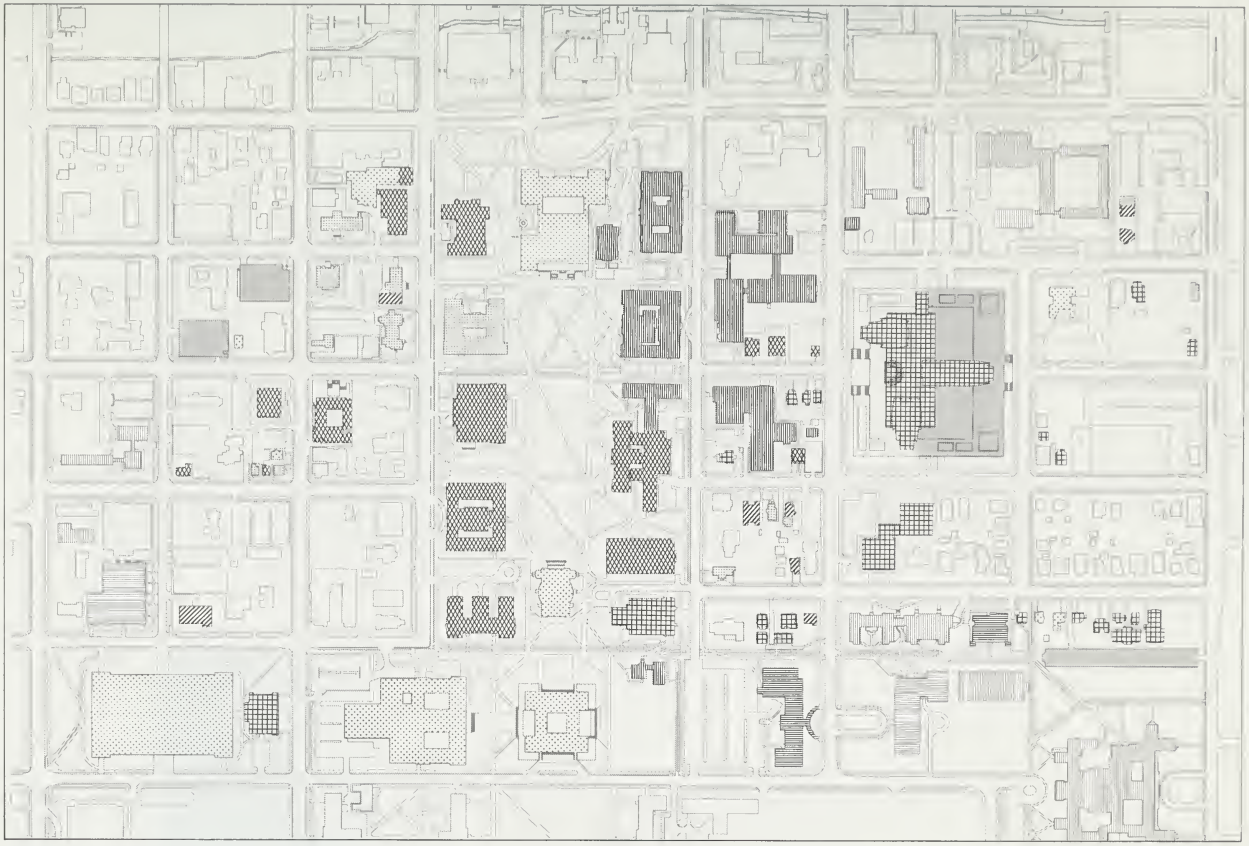
Figure 6



Total area in land use categories = 167.7 acres
Road right of ways not shown in chart = 36.3 acres

Proportions of Land Use in Study Area

Figure 7



Existing Building Use

- Liberal Arts
- Sciences
- Fine And Applied Arts
- Agriculture
- Graduate Programs
- Administrative Office
- Faculty, Student, Staff Resources
- Housing
- Recreation
- Parking Garage

Figure 8

are in need of major repairs and renovation. The Student and Staff Housing facility at Goodwin Avenue and Green Street also has been identified as being near the end of its useful life, and ready for either major renovation or removal. Figure 9 illustrates buildings that the Office of Facility Planning and Management considers to be temporary and potential candidates for future removal.

Circulation and Parking

Automobile Access and Circulation - The road system of the Central Campus consists primarily of local streets that serve the campus community (Figure 10). Loads on these streets typically range from 500 to 2,000 vehicles per day except for Gregory Drive, Goodwin Avenue, Fourth Street, Sixth Street and Wright Street which serve as local collectors with volumes between 4,000 and 9,000 vehicles per day. Green Street and Lincoln Avenue are major arterial streets serving both the campus and surrounding communities. These arterial streets carry 9,900, 17,100, and 11,400 vehicles daily respectively. In general, the road system provides a high level of service for the Central Campus area. Much of the traffic congestion that does occur is attributable to mid-day conflicts between vehicles and pedestrians, rather than the inability of the roadway links and intersections to handle automobile volumes. Peak hour traffic that does not coincide with major mid-day class changes is handled at a high level of service by the existing road system.

Service Access - Service access to Central Campus facilities is provided from the existing street system. (Figure 11). Larger facilities such as the Illini Union and Krannert Center have substantial off-street service areas. The buildings surrounding the Quadrangle present problems in providing service access because all four sides of the buildings are typically available for pedestrian access. This makes concealment and separation of service activities difficult to accomplish and limits the manuvering area available for service vehicles.

Existing surface parking lots detract from the visual quality of the campus

Parking - Automobile parking is a major land use in the Central Campus, occupying nearly 10 percent of the land. Most parking is in surface lots that detract from the visual quality of the campus. (Figure 12). There is an existing shortage of faculty and staff parking of approximately 375 spaces on the west side of the Central Campus. Presently, the campus policy

Temporary University Buildings

Figure 9

Existing Automobile Access

Figure 10

Existing Service Access

Figure 11

is to approach the parking deficit and inner-campus traffic congestion by attempting to limit the number of automobiles entering and parking in the Central Campus. The policy is supported by a trial program that includes the following features: subsidized MTD passes for faculty, students and staff; car pooling and ride-share incentives; remote and regional lot parking alternatives; and increased permit rates for close-in parking lots.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Circulation - Existing bicycle paths in the Central Campus provide a logical network for movement both north and south, and east and west. (Figure 13). The two major north-south routes are located on Wright Street and Mathews Avenue, and the east-west routes are located on Green Street, Daniel-California Street and along the Armory Street axis. Bicycle parking lots are generally well located in concealed locations along the perimeter of the Quadrangle and at major destination buildings.

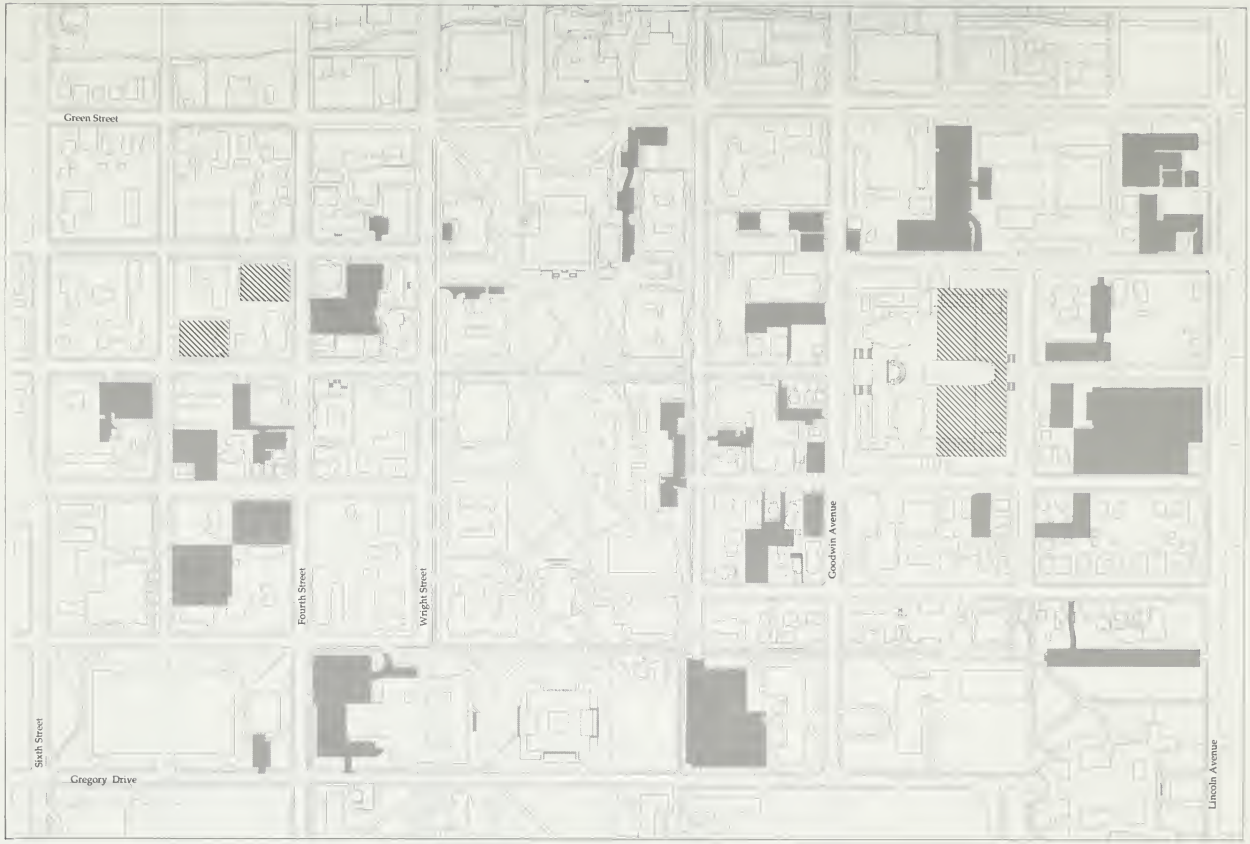
Existing pedestrian paths are likewise organized as an efficient extension of the street grid. The system provides adequate surfaces for existing volumes of traffic and is an easy system to comprehend and orient oneself to. Major north-south pedestrian ways include Wright Street, the Broadwalks on the quadrangle, and Mathews Avenue. Primary east-west routes are Green Street, Illinois Street, Daniel-California Street and the Armory Street axis.

Existing problems with the bicycle and pedestrian systems are not major planning and routing issues, but involve the details of path intersections, geometry and crossings with automobile roadways.

Utilities

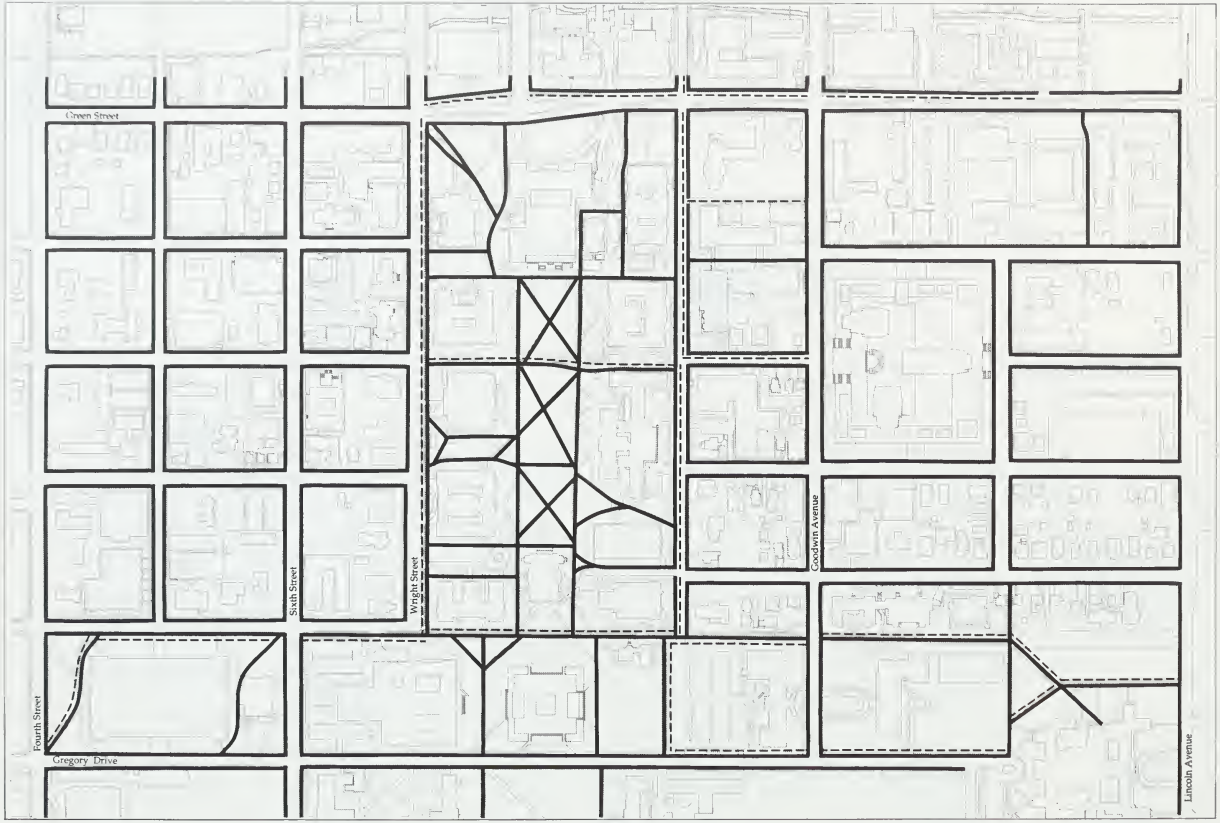
The utility systems for the Central Campus generally follow the street grid, minimizing potential conflicts between new facilities and existing utility lines. Major concentrations and trunk lines are located in Sixth Street, Wright Street, Mathews Avenue, Armory Avenue and Gregory Street.

There is a need to locate a new electrical load distribution center and a new central chiller facility east of the LAS Core. The lack of additional capacity in the existing steam distribution system has been identified as a limiting factor to growth on the east side of the Central Campus, and a campus utility master plan is underway to explore solutions to this problem.



Existing Parking Distribution

Figure 12



Existing Pedestrian & Bicycle Paths

Figure 13

Summary

The existing organization and character of the Central Campus provides an orderly and useful framework in which to accommodate campus growth. The LAS Core around the Quadrangle is a valuable and beautiful open space that provides a functional and symbolic center for the campus. Areas to the east and west of the LAS Core are less planned, and are not easily identified as part of the campus. Parking, utilities and meeting desired use adjacencies are significant issues that will determine the form of the Master Plan.

III. MASTER PLAN PROGRAM AND DESIGN OBJECTIVES

Master Plan Program

The proposed expansion program for the Central Campus includes a total of 2,228,000 gross square feet (gsf) of new space in the next 25 to 30 years (Table 1). This constitutes a 40 percent increase over existing Central Campus facilities. The proposed expansion is needed for several reasons. First, to meet existing space deficiencies, which accounts for nearly one-half of the total proposed program. Second, to house new technological equipment and laboratories, and an expanding library. And third, to consolidate programs that now suffer the inefficiencies of scattered facilities.

Enrollment increases are not projected and are, therefore, not the stimulus to growth. The proposed expansion program is based on the need for better facilities to accomplish the university's mission. Of the total 2.2 million gsf program, 900,000 gsf represents growth in the sciences and 750,000 gsf in the Library. Together these two groups account for 75 percent of the entire growth program.

Design Objectives

The general goal of the master plan is to fit the proposed program into the existing fabric of the Central Campus in a way that builds upon and reinforces existing patterns of land use, circulation, infrastructure and space organization while making wise use of limited land resources. In addition a number of specific objectives describe the intent of the Master Plan:

- To develop a logical and efficient land and building use pattern that supports the activities and programs of users of the Central Campus.
- To preserve and extend the quality of the pedestrian landscape of the Central Campus as typified by the area surrounding the Quadrangle.
- To improve the landscape quality of campus streets.

• To maintain and create coherent patterns of building size, density and character.

• To give priority to the needs of pedestrian movement over those of automobiles and bicycles. Automobiles and bicycles should be accommodated in a way that is functionally adequate but does not sacrifice the quality of the pedestrian experience or compromise required land and building use relationships.

• To seek compatability between the organization of new facilities and the existing street and infrastructure systems.

• Attempt to reduce parking demand, but to plan in physical terms to accommodate required faculty and staff parking on the Central Campus in a way that does not detract from the quality of the campus landscape.

• To recognize and be responsive to the needs of non-university property owners in the Central Campus.

TABLE 1 - MASTER PLAN PROGRAM

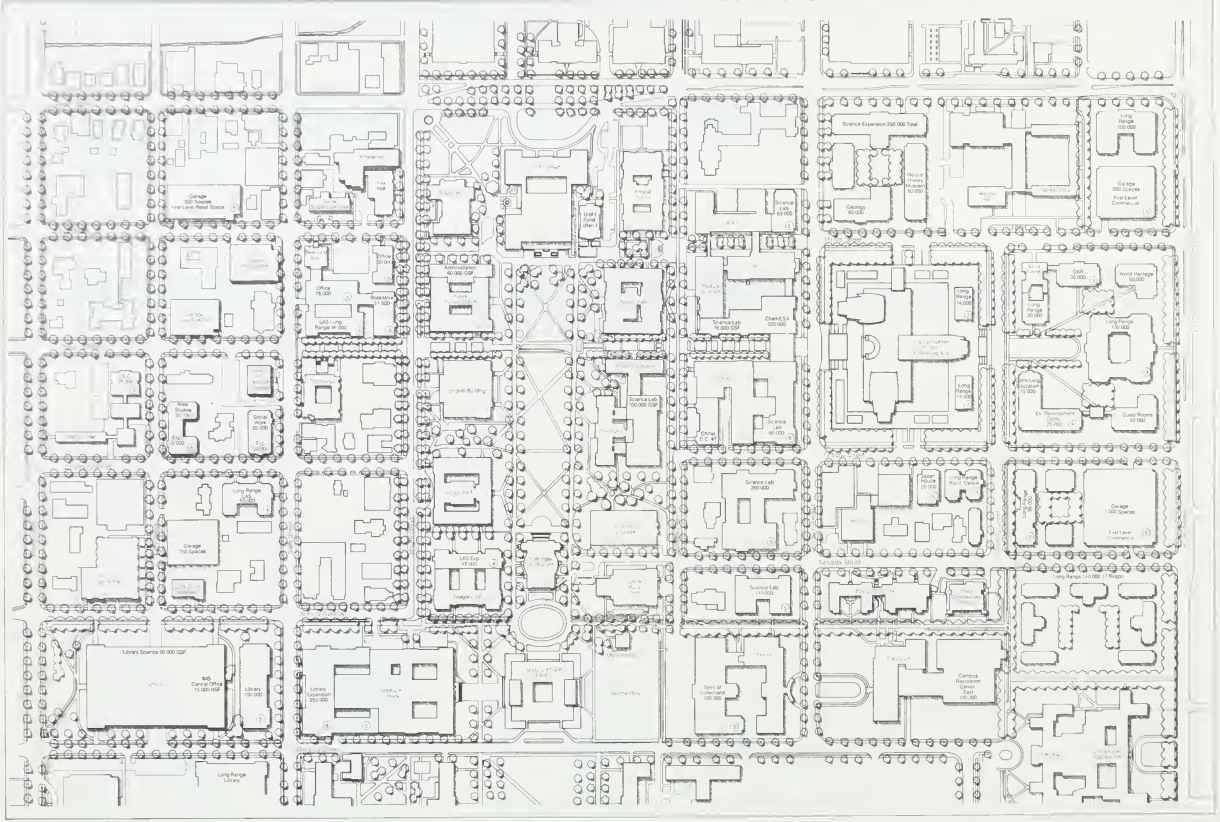
Program Summary Table	NSF	GSF
I. Near Term	852,380	1,210,500
II. Mid Term	329,000	467,500
III. Long-Term	395,000	550,000
TOTAL	1,576,380	2,228,000

I. Near Term	NSF	GSF
Administration Building Addition	40,000	60,000
Adminstration and Records Building	23,000	35,000
Campus Administration Office Building	40,000	65,000
University of Illinois Foundation Building	16,000	25,000
Campus Service Facility	64,000*	96,375*
University Bookstore	45,000	50,000
Police and Public Safety Bldg.	10,000	15,000
Executive Development Center	20,000	30,000
Continuing Education Center	25,000	37,500
World Heritage Museum	36,600	50,000
Natural History Museum	60,000	80,000
Central Campus Recreation Structure II	18,000	20,000
International Programs	11,000	16,000
Area Studies Center	13,000	19,000
International Student Center	18,100	25,000
WILL-TV Building	30,000*	50,000*
Japan House-Kabuki Theatre	14,000	20,000
Social Work Building	15,000	25,000
Library Science Building	14,000	20,000
Special Collections Library	100,000	120,000
Library 7th Stack Addition	80,000	100,000
Main Library Addition SW I	67,000	100,000
Geology	40,000	60,000
Chemical/Life Sciences Building	137,680	225,000
Chiller Facility and Dist. Center #7	9,000	13,000
TOTAL	852,380	1,210,500

II. Mid-Term	NSF	GSF
Library 8th Stack Addition	80,000	100,000
Main Library NW Addition	33,000	50,000
Central Campus Recreation Structure III	18,000	20,000
Continuing Education Center II	25,000	37,500
Chemical Science Laboratory II	100,000	150,000
Life Science Laboratory II	65,000	100,000
Dance Studio II	8,000	10,000
TOTAL	329,000	467,500

III. Long-Term	NSF	GSF
Special Collections II	65,000	80,000
Library 9th Stack Addition	80,000	100,000
Main Library Addition SW II	50,000	70,000
Life Science Laboratory III	100,000	150,000
Chemical Science Laboratory III	100,000	150,000
TOTAL	395,000	550,000

* Not included in total. Not to be located in Central Campus study area.



Illustrative Master Plan

Figure 14

IV. MASTER PLAN

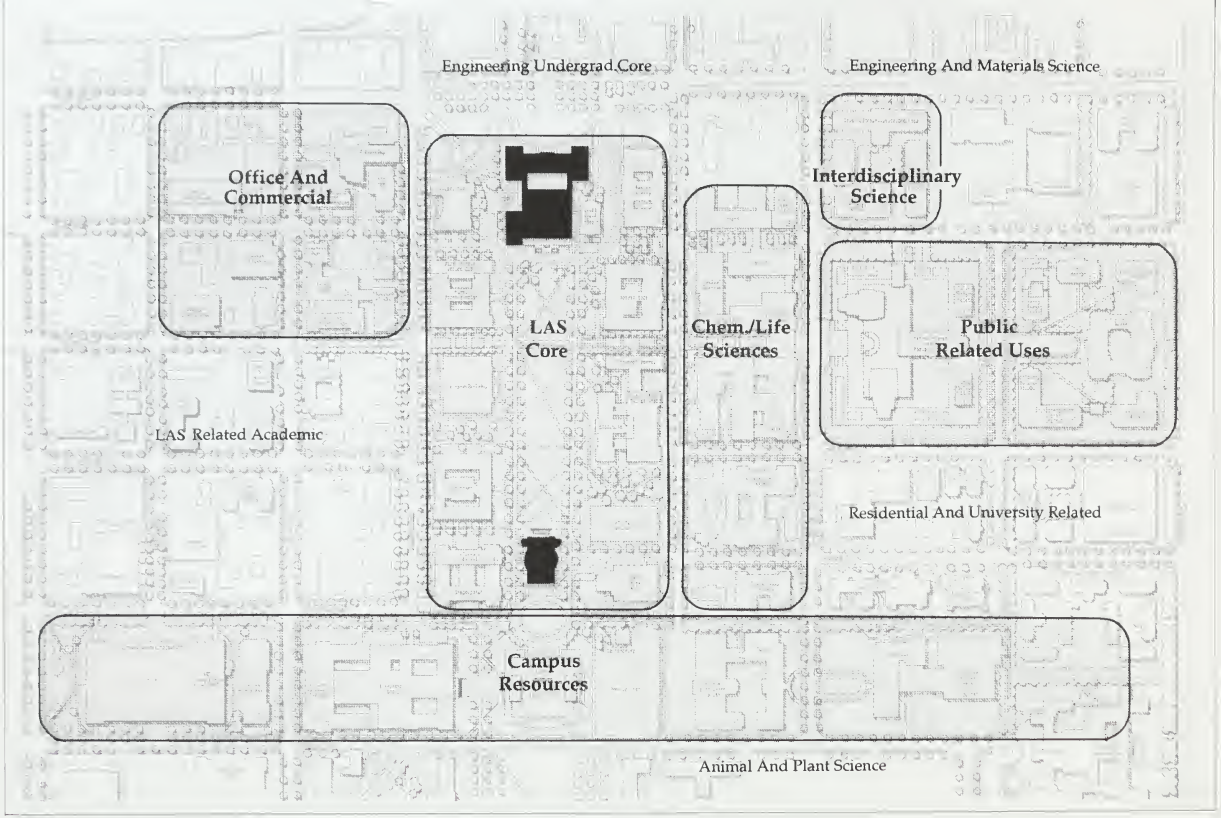
The Central Campus Master Plan proposes the clarification and extension of the sound base of planning that has been established since the turn of the century. In this sense, it is not a plan calling for a radical change of campus form. The plan locates proposed uses in a pattern that builds upon the existing organization of uses. Vehicle, bicycle and pedestrian circulation systems follow the existing circulation network, and campus form seeks to amplify the positive qualities of the existing setting under conditions of increasing density and urbanization. Figure 14 illustrates the Master Plan.

Land and Building Use

The Master Plan proposes an organization of uses that supports the activities of the various user groups of the Central Campus, clarifies use relationships, and consolidates related uses into a set of development zones. The land and building use pattern is determined primarily by the need for logical adjacencies of uses, the need for most uses to be in close proximity to the LAS Core area, and the availability of building sites. The demand of most uses to be near the LAS Core results in an increase in the density surrounding the LAS Core, and a growth pattern that is characterized by infill within the existing campus form.

Figure 15 illustrates the use zones in which expanson will be organized, and Figure 16 shows specific building uses.

The LAS Core - A central idea of the plan is the affimation of the LAS Core as the center of undergraduate teaching and home to the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences (LAS). The Master Plan does not propose additional academic space be built in this zone in foreseeable future. Rather, required space for the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences in the LAS Core will be achieved by relocating uses that do not require a Quadrangle location to other sites. Such uses include the World Heritage Museum, the Geology Department, the Natural History Museum and chemical and life sciences uses that will move to the new Chemical and Life Sciences Building east of the quadrangle. In the long range, it is conceivable that other uses, such as administrative offices and the University of Illinois



Proposed Use Relationships

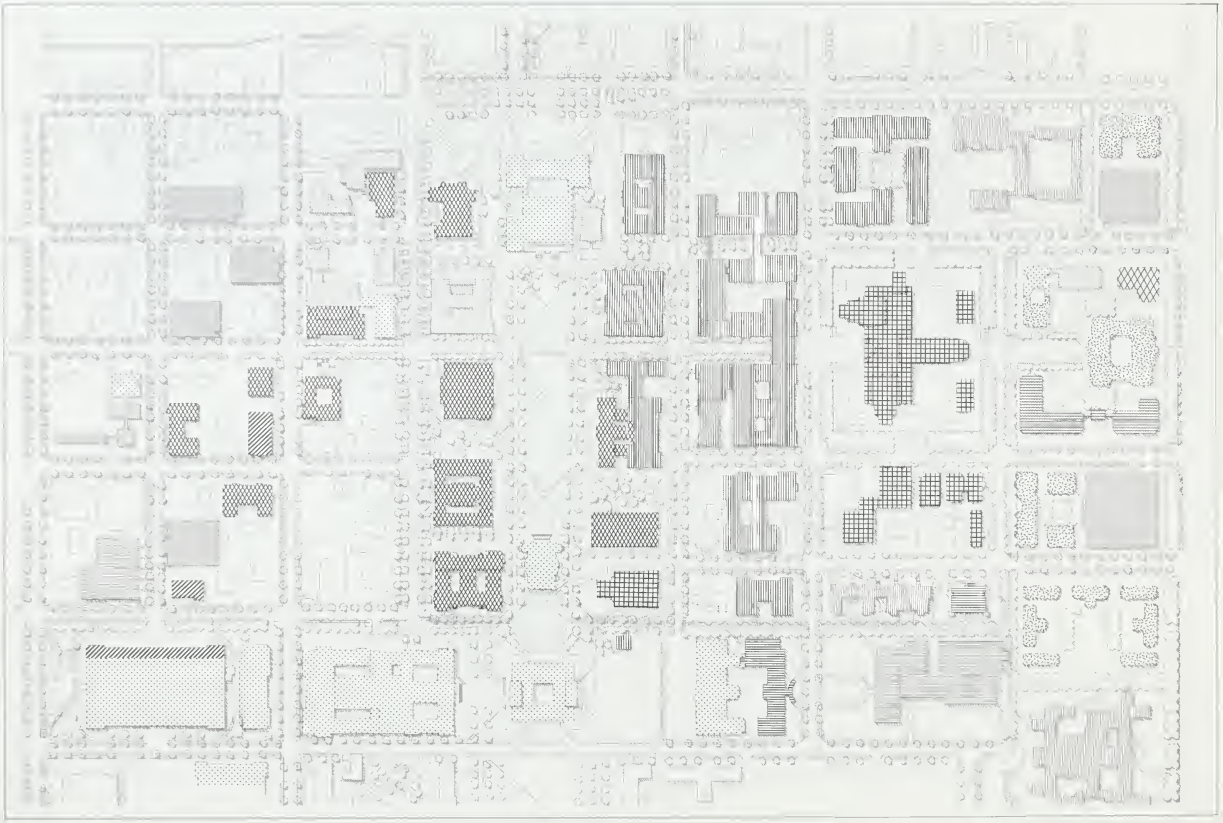
Figure 15

Foundation, could also be relocated away from the LAS Core as required by the future space demands for instructional space. The plan identifies an expansion to the Henry Administration Building for administrative offices, and two sites for future capacity for unidentified long-range uses beyond the range of this master plan. One of these sites is an expansion to Gregory Hall, and the other an expansion of Davenport Hall. The Davenport Hall expansion would require razing the present east addition to that building.

The Sciences Corridor - A concentration of chemical and life science uses will be located east of the LAS Core, between Mathews Avenue and Goodwin Avenue, and spanning from Burrill Hall to Bevier Hall. The "Science Corridor" locates laboratory and teaching uses in close proximity to the LAS Core and creates a link between material sciences north of Green Street, and animal and plant sciences south of Gregory Drive. The first projects to be undertaken in this zone will be the Phase I Chemical and Life Sciences Building and a new central chiller and load distribution facility. The Chemical and Life Sciences Building will be 225,000 gsf and will span California Street, facing Goodwin Avenue. The chiller will be located on the corner of Mathews Avenue and Oregon Street as an extension of Roger Adams Laboratory.

Interdisciplinary Sciences Zone - To the north-east of the Sciences Corridor, the existing Student and Staff Apartments site is identified as the location for the Geology Department, the Natural History Museum, and an additional 250,000 gsf of long-range science expansion. Geology and the Natural History Museum are in new buildings along Illinois Street and would not require the razing of the existing apartments. The long-range expansion may relate to interdisciplinary studies created by the overlapping interests of traditional scientific disciplines. One emerging area being considered as suitable for this location is the study of global change.

Campus Resources Zone - Major expansion of Library facilities will occur south of the LAS Core to the east and west of the Main Library. Along with existing facilities, such as the Armory, Freer Gym, and the Campus Recreation Facility, this will establish zone of campus resources between Armory Avenue and Gregory Drive that will serve academic units to the north and south. The plan relocates the Office of Instructional Resources and the Graduate School of



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Proposed Building Use

- Liberal Arts
- Sciences
- Fine And Applied Arts
- Agriculture
- Graduate Programs
- Administrative Office
- Faculty, Student, Staff Resources
- Housing
- Recreation
- Parking Garage
- Museum
- Cont. Ed. Exec. Dev.
- Long Range Undefined

Figure 16

Library and Information Science in the Armory. A Special Collections Library is proposed immediately west of Bevier Hall. Contiguous expansion of the campus recreation facility to the south is accommodated in the plan.

Public-Related Use Zone - In response to the existing location of the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts and the accessibility afforded by Lincoln Avenue, a zone of public-related facilities is located east of the Krannert Center. California Street will be closed to Lincoln Avenue to create a large block containing the Executive Development Center, the Continuing Education Program, the Office of Admissions and Records, and the World Heritage Museum. Beyond this program, there is capacity in this block for a 20,000 gsf expansion of the Levis Center and an additional 130,000 to 175,000 gsf of building area. To the north and south of this block, there is another 200,000 gsf of long-range capacity and space for two major parking garages. The block defined by Oregon, Lincoln, Nevada and Gregory is a potential site for a campus emergency services facility, including campus police and fire departments.

South of the Krannert Center, Japan House and Kabuki Theatre are located adjacent to the Music Building. In the long-term, it is anticipated that dance and the band also will be located in this block as they are displaced from their present locations by other uses. Two small pavilions on the east side of the Krannert podium are identified as long-term capacity for uses related to the College of Fine and Applied Arts or Krannert Center operations.

Office and Commercial Zone - The existing configuration of office and commercial uses in the Campus-town area, west of the Illini Union will be reinforced by the master plan. A new campus bookstore and office building is located at the corner of Wright Street and Daniel Street. The building will extend across to Sixth Street and may potentially link to the Swanlund Administration Building. Ultimately, the existing commercial uses along Daniel Street would be removed for academic-related expansion. The commercial property on Daniel Street is, however, not required to accommodate the master plan's 25 to 30 year program.

A new parking garage is proposed along John Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets. This facility would ideally include a retail use on the first floor along the John Street frontage.

With the long-range increase in campus facilities on the east side of the Quadrangle, it is recognized that commercial services will be needed in that area. The master plan process identified the need for a more detailed study to identify the types, amount, and preferred locations for commercial uses east of the Quadrangle so that a coherent plan, responsive to market conditions, can be made.

Density - Accommodation of the master plan program in the above described use pattern results in a 40 percent increase of building space for the Central Campus. Expressed as a ratio of floor area to land area, the increase is from a .95 FAR (floor area ratio) to 1.35 for the Central Campus as a whole. The most concentrated areas of development in the sciences corridor achieve an FAR of over 4.

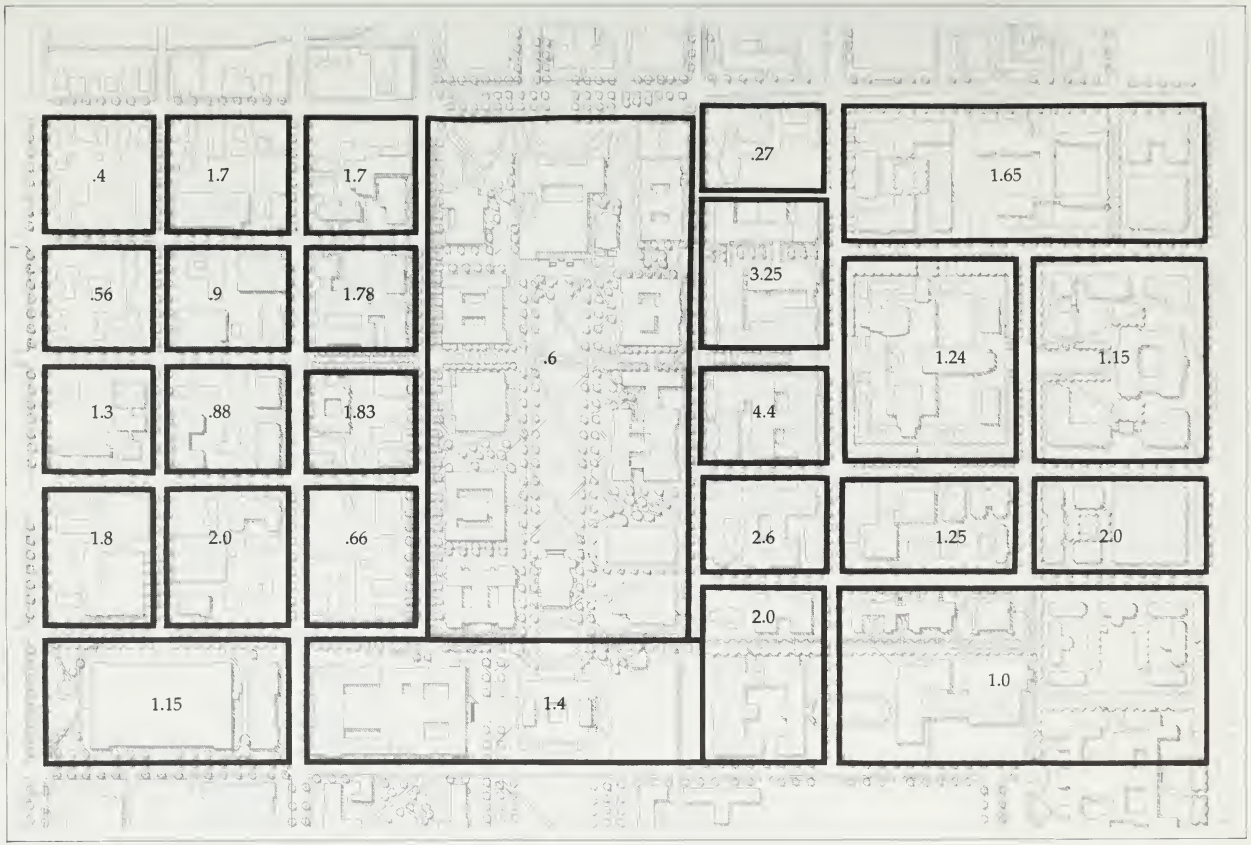
Phasing and Capacity - The Master Plan Program has been divided into three phases based on anticipated need of facilities. (Table 1; Figure 17). The near-term program consists of facilities that are needed immediately to remedy space deficits. Near-term facilities amount to 1,210,500 gsf, more than half of the total program need.

Mid-term facilities are those estimated to be required in 10 to 15 years, and long-term facilities, those in 25 to 30 years. The majority of these facilities are related to the library (40 percent) and Chemistry and Life Sciences (55 percent).

Beyond the total 2,228,000 gsf of facilities in all phases of the Master Plan Program, an additional 1.1 million gsf of capacity has been identified within the Central Campus area. The realization of the Master Plan Program plus the additional capacity would represent a total growth of 3.3 million gsf and a 60 percent increase over the existing 5.4 million gsf of the Central Campus.

Circulation and Parking

Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation - The Master Plan assigns the highest priority to pedestrian circulation as the preferred means of travel on the Central Campus. No major structural changes are made in the existing pedestrian and bicycle path systems; however, several significant improvements are proposed. The Daniel Street and California Street axis is recognized as a major pedestrian and bicycle route. Daniel Street



Proposed Campus Density

Figure 17

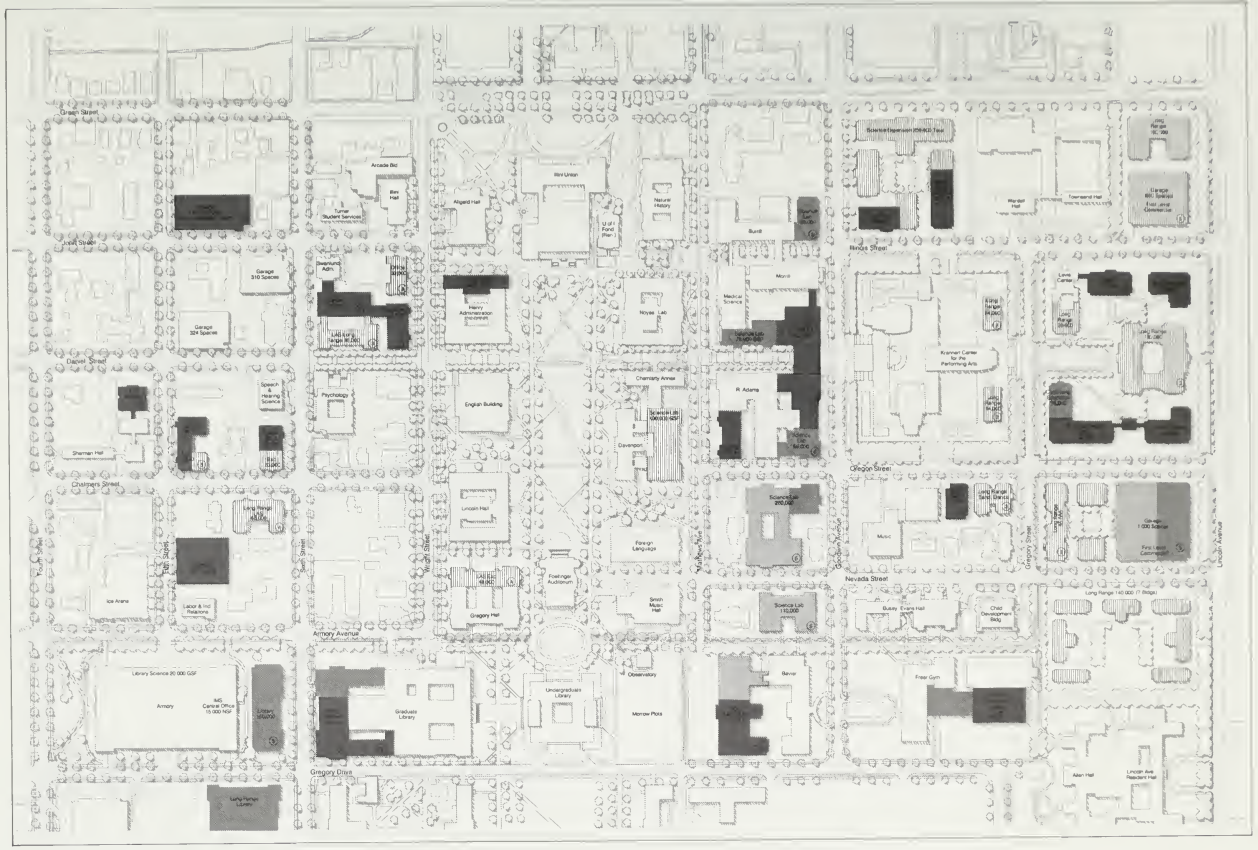
between Sixth Street and Wright Street, and California Street between Mathews Avenue and Goodwin Avenue would be closed to automobile traffic and redesigned as pedestrian and bicycle malls similar in character to the centennial plaza between Noyes Laboratory and the Chemistry Annex.

Mathews Avenue will be closed during weekdays to all except service and emergency vehicles and weekend parkers related to adjacent uses. This will effectively expand the present vehicle-free campus zone by nearly 50 percent, and establish Goodwin Avenue as the vehicle edge of the campus east of the Quad.

The closing of California Street east of the Krannert Center will also create a large vehicle-free block between Illinois Street and Oregon Street. The development of this block would be accompanied by the development of Gregory Street as an important pedestrian and bicycle spine connecting this area to the north and south.

Automobile Circulation - The expansion program, while considerable in terms of new space, does not generate significant increases in traffic volume or significant redistribution of traffic flows that would require major alterations to the roadway system. Various scenerios for closing and redirecting traffic on Wright Street were explored during the Master Planning process. These studies revealed that while these measures would be feasible, no major advantages to traffic flow or pedestrian safety would be realized. The proposed parking garages are provided with access and egress on local streets so that traffic flows between garages and major collectors such as Green Street, Lincoln Avenue and Fourth Street will occur in a way that is similar to how surface lots presently relate to the collector streets via local service streets that serve to disperse traffic before it reaches the collectors.

The Master Plan proposes several measures to increase pedestrian safety and the pedestrian character of the Central Campus, but no major street changes that would affect the traffic capacity of the Central Campus. Changes include: (Figure 18) closing sections of Daniel and California Streets; narrowing of Wright Street to remove parking from both sides of the street for most of its length; narrowing Mathews Avenue to a service lane and closing it to all traffic except for service and emergency vehicles and weekend parking for adjacent uses; and narrowing Goodwin Avenue. The Goodwin Avenue narrowing will not require



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Existing Buildings To Remain

Near Term 1,210,500 GSF

Mid Term 467,500 GSF

Long Term 550,000 GSF

Capacity 1,080,000 GSF

Program Accommodation

Figure 18

removal of parking, however; in the long term it would be desireable to remove most parking from Goodwin Avenue. Removing the parking would reduce congestion along this campus-edge street, and would assume that adequate parking could be provided elsewhere for commercial enterprises in the Goodwin Avenue area.

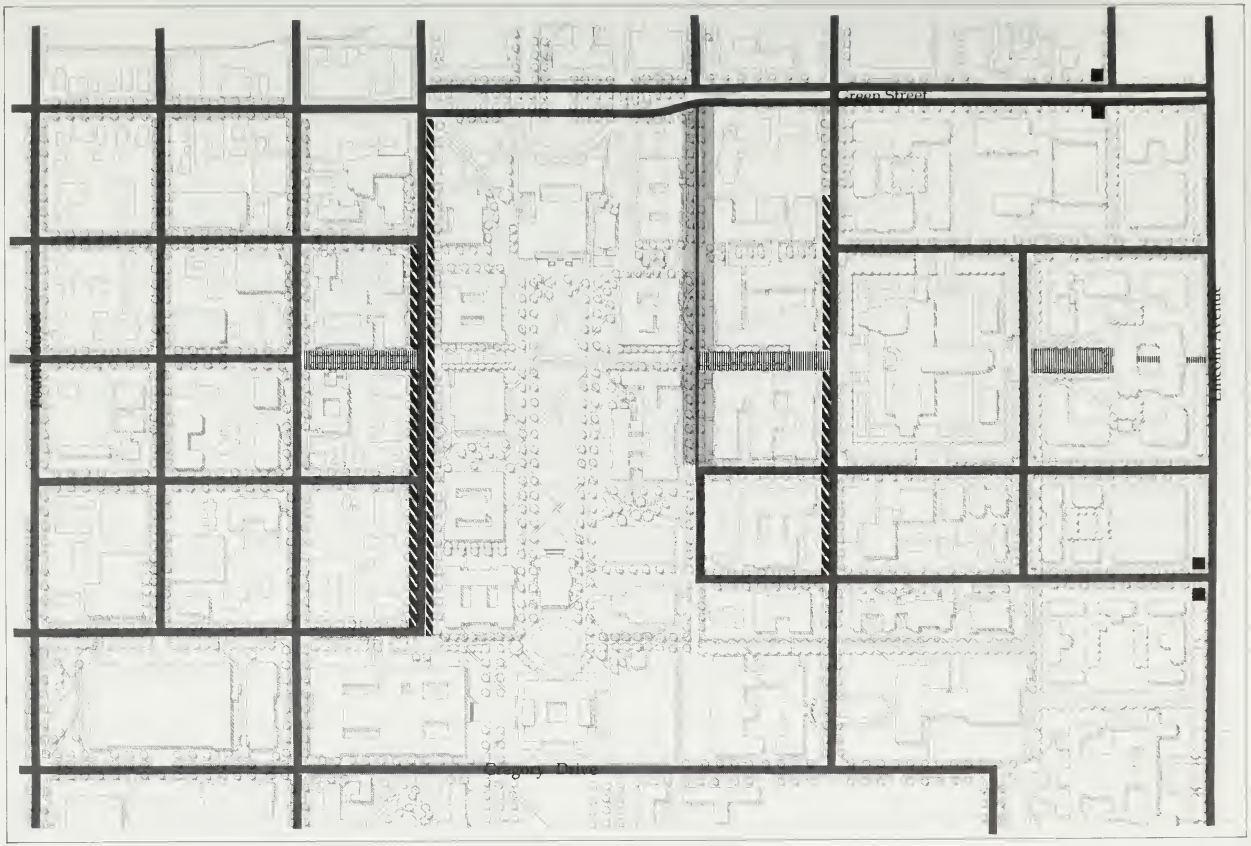
The Master Plan provides for the continuation and enhancement of bus transportation for intra-campus travel, including travel to and from regional and remote parking lots and the Urbana-Champaign community. As parking is gradually removed from the inner campus, bus transportation will become an increasingly important means of maintaining an efficient campus circulation system.

Service access to campus buildings is organized to minimize access points on major collector streets and limit conflicts with pedestrian access to buildings. No major changes of service access are proposed for existing buildings. Because the Campus Bookstore is on a relatively tight site and has a heavy delivery function it is recommended that the service docks be inside the building.

Parking - With respect to parking, the long-range goal of the plan is to remove parking from academic and research use areas of the campus to perimeter locations and minimize its effects on the visual quality of the campus. The preferred approach to parking is to reduce the demand for close-in parking by continuing the program of incentives introduced in the fall of 1989 to bus, car-pool and park in remote and regional lots. To the extent this program is successful, campus funds will not need to be devoted to expensive parking structures, parking lots and garages will not usurp a diminishing land resource, and parking will have less effect on the visual character of the campus.

An alternative approach is to accommodate parking needs in the Central Campus, assuming demand cannot be significantly reduced. The Master Plan has taken this approach to determine its feasibility and define it as a fallback position in the event that the demand for close-in parking remains at current projected levels.

Tables 2 and 3 summarize the Central Campus parking space needs for faculty and staff. Assuming that the needs will be met by providing parking on the Central Campus, Figure 19 illustrates where parking would be located.



Proposed Automobile Access

Figure 19

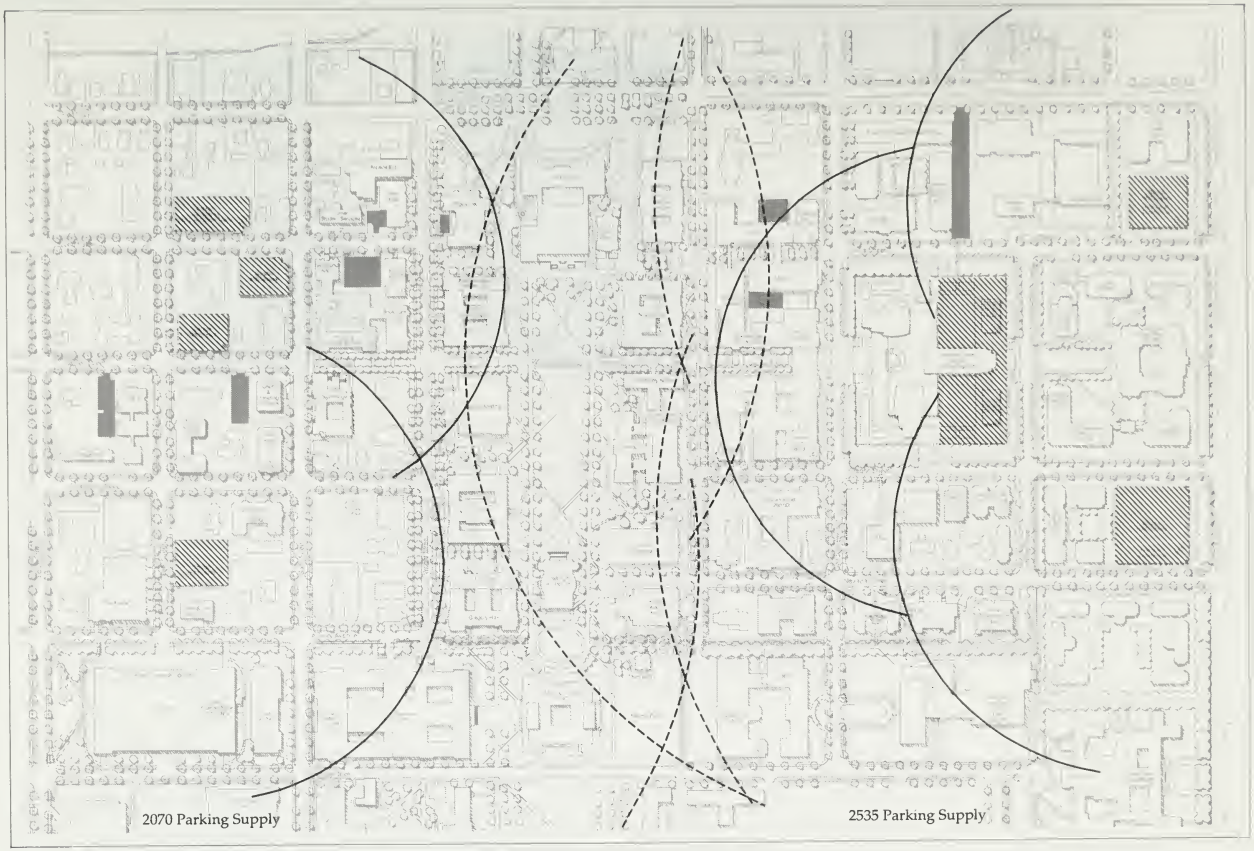
Table 2 shows the parking need for the program most likely to be realized in the next three to five years. This program includes the bookstore - office building, the central chiller facility and the Phase I Chemical and Life Sciences Building. The priority program does not generate a large number of new required spaces; however, exiting deficits and displacements create a signifigant need. To meet the need for the west side (Zone C), a 750-car garage would be built on Fifth Street between Armory and Chalmers, and 100 surface spaces would be built on John Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets. For the east side (Zone D), 111 new surface spaces would be built; 75 at the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Green Street, and 36 at the southeast corner of Oregon Street and Gregory Street.

Table 3 shows the long-range needs for Central Campus parking. Meeting this need on the Central Campus would require the construction of an additional 500-car garage on John Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets, and a new 1,000-car garage on Lincoln Avenue between Oregon and Nevada streets.

The construction of facilities beyond the Master Plan Program would further eliminate surface parking and probably require the construction of an additional garage. The site at the northwest corner of Lincoln Avenue and Illinois Street is a likely location for the additional garage. (Figure 19, Figure 20).

The plan calls for the location of all garages toward the perimeter of the campus to prevent garages and lots from becoming obstacles to adademic and research expansion. Perimeter lots will increase walking distances for most parkers by the time the long-range program is realized. No walking distances will exceed 1,700 feet, or 10 minutes walk from car to the Quadrangle.

To enhance the quality of the campus street environment, it is recommended that, where possible, non-parking uses occupy the ground level of parking structures.



Proposed Parking Distribution

Figure 20

TABLE 2 - PRIORITY PROGRAM PARKING NEEDS

	Zone C (West)	Zone D (East)
Existing Deficit	324	0
New spaces needed by 1991 in accordance with South Campus Master Plan, for South Campus parkers.	318	0
New spaces needed to replace displaced spaces.*	169	99
New spaces required by new program.	59	0
Total new spaces required	**870**	**99**

* Does not include displaced metered spaces on streets.

TABLE 3 - LONG RANGE PARKING NEEDS

	Zone C (West)	Zone D (East)
Displaced spaces	282	413
New spaces required by new program	82	396
Total new spaces required	364	809

Campus Structure and Character

The basic components of the spatial form of the Central Campus are the Quadrangle and the street grid, (Figure 21). The Master Plan advocates amplification and clarification of the two components through the following measures: the reaffirmation of design principles related to landscape design in the LAS Core; reinforcement of the major pedestrian corridors; a major street tree planting program; control of building placement; and recognition of the Krannert Center podium as an open space resource.

Landscape Design Principles for the LAS Core - During two separate periods of the campus history, landscape architects were retained to provide campus landscape master plans. The first was Ferruchio Vitale in the 1920s, during a period of rapid growth following World War I; the second was Hideo Sasaki in the 1960s at the advent of the Dutch Elm disease that decimated the campus landscape. Both of these men set forth landscape design principles that have guided landscape development in the LAS Core area and beyond.

The Central Campus Master Plan recommends that the basic principles established by Vitale and Sasaki be reaffirmed as operational guidelines for landscape design in the Central Campus. A list of these principles is in Section V of this report.

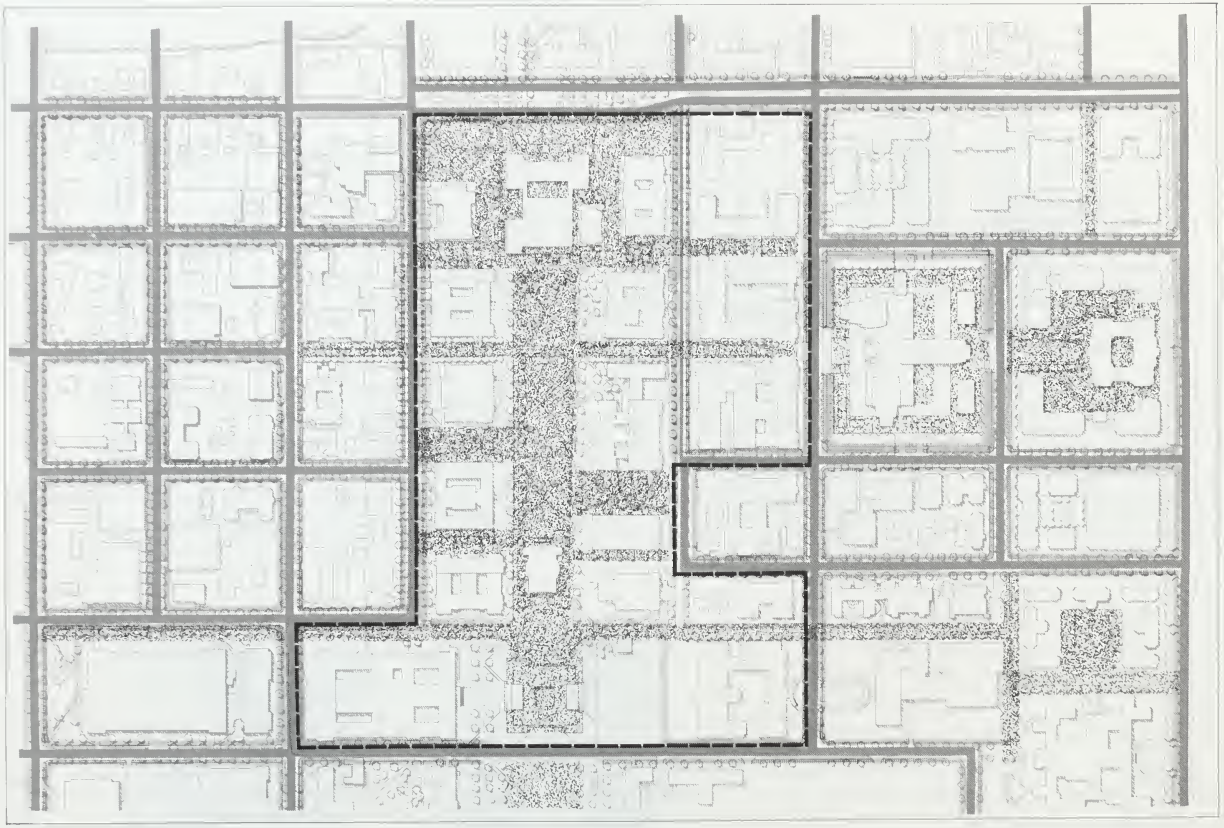
The character of Centennial Plaza will extend from Sixth Street to Goodwin Avenue

The site for a formal oval garden in accordance with the 1929 Vitale Plan

Reinforcement of Major Pedestrian Corridors - To establish a hierarchy of importance among campus circulation routes, it is recommended that major pedestrian corridors be developed with appropriate landscape emphasis (Figure 21). The corridors are the Daniel - California Street axis, the Armory Street axis, the Gregory Street axis, and Mathews Avenue. With the exception of Gregory Street, these pedestrian paths now serve as major movement corridors; however, their landscapes tend to be discontinuous. The Master Plan proposes that pavements and plantings along these routes be improved to establish them as orderly corridor spaces that tie the campus together.

The Daniel - California Street axis is identified as the major mid-campus cross axis and is proposed to assume the character of a generous pedestrian mall, similar to the Centennial Plaza, and to extend from Sixth Street to the Krannert Center.

The Armory Street axis requires new tree planting to create a stronger collonade effect. The ambiguous area



Proposed Campus Structure

Figure 21

The east side of Gregory Street will be planted similar to the Krannert edge

The Krannert edge: a colonnade of trees

The broadwalks should be planted with compatable species of oak

The orderly strength of the broadwalk Elms, 1945

behind Foellinger Auditorium is proposed as the site for a formal oval garden, a detail from the 1929 Vitale plan.

Gregory Street will become an important pedestrian corridor as uses are developed east of Krannert Center. Tree planting along the east side of Gregory Street will be similar to the double row of trees along the Krannert Center perimeter. At the Levis Center, the path will shift to the east of the Illinois Street Residence Hall and proceed north across Green Street.

Mathews Avenue will be narrowed, and restricted to emergency and service vehicles and weekend parking for abutting users. The scale of the street and the arrangement and types of planting, lighting, paving and furnishings will be designed to create a pedestrian ambience along this corridor, which is an important link to the north and south campuses.

The broadwalks on the Quad are also recognized as major campus pathways, and should continue to be replanted with oak trees to replace the declining honeylocusts. Oaks of various species may be used; however, their form, scale and texture should be very similar. Red, black and white oak can, for example be used successfully together.

Street Tree Planting Program - In order for the streets to the east and west of the LAS Core to achieve a high spatial quality and be recognized as a part of the campus, a major street tree planting program is proposed. While the design and massing of architecture is important to the definition of street spaces, trees are the most reliable design means of ensuring unity and an appropriate character for campus streets. The individual architectural requirements of various buildings along a given street are usually too diverse to ensure that buildings will be architecturally compatable enough to unify the street. Street trees are the key to achieving pleasant and visually continuous streets.

Lincoln Avenue is a major campus edge that requires special planting treatment. The Master Plan proposes that a double row of trees be planted along the west side of Lincoln Avenue from Green Street south to Illini Grove. This treatment will be similar to the President's Walk along University Avenue, where buildings are held back 70 feet from the street curb.

Preferably, new trees should be planted between the curb and the sidewalk in a continuous planting strip

Simple barriers should be used to protect the root zone from compaction

In the future, the Krannert podium will be a valuable open space

not less than 6 feet wide. Trees should not be confined to small cut-outs in pavements or exposed to excessive pedestrian traffic that will compact soil in the root zone. Simple, low barriers should be employeed to protect planting strips.

Streets that constitute discrete spatial units should be planted with the same species to ensure continuity of form, color and texture for the various avenues and spaces that make up the campus. Change of species should occur at logical divisions between campus spaces and along streets. This will provide visual diversity and protection against disease, while preserving the order of the plan.

Control of Building Placement - The Master Plan locates nearly all new facilites within blocks defined by existing streets, and employing setbacks and massing dimensions established by existing adjoining uses. The exception is the Phase I Chemical and Life Sciences Building that spans California Street creating a portal connection to the Krannert Center. In order to maintain the spatial continuity of the street, the proposed portal would be four stories high and at least 50 feet wide.

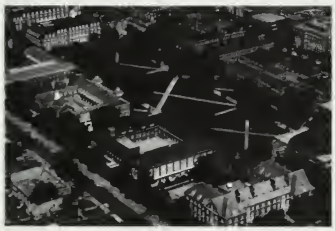
The Krannert Podium - As development occurs in the area east of the LAS Core, the value of the podium landscape surrounding the Krannert Center will increase as an open space resource. The podium could serve as a major park for the east side of the Central Campus. Steps up to the podium from street level would be added on the north and south sides of the complex and additional steps would be added on the east and west sides. A new landscape design for the podium would be required to renovate planting and surfaces, and to add design features that would make the podium an attractive destination.

V. DESIGN GUIDELINES

The Master Plan Design Guidelines are a companion set of performance criteria to the Master Plan. Whereas the role of the Master Plan is to provide a diagrammatic framework for open space, circulation, use relationships and building placement, the role of the design guidelines is to assure that specific designs implemented within the Master Plan framework will be of a consistently high quality. The guidelines are not intended to be so constraining as to stifle analysis and judgement and predicate design solutions. However, the guidelines should not be interpreted so loosely as to permit entirely different initiatives and conceptual directions. Their purpose is to achieve a balance between the rules set forth and the judgements that must be exercised at each phase of plan development, so that the campus is developed as a whole over an extended period of time. The desired result is a single integrated campus design in which the parts all relate to one another, regardless of when they are built.

Illini Hall

The architecture and site design guidelines that accompany the North and South Campus master plans generally apply to the Central Campus, and should be consulted relative to all Central Campus development. Since the completion of the South Campus master plan, the university has also prepared specific signage and lighting guidelines that will apply to all projects in the Central Campus. The following guidelines are supplementary to the above mentioned documents and focus on issues specific to the Central Campus.



Light color frames are typical on buildings around the quadrangle

Architecture

The general location, alignment, and size of proposed Central Campus buildings is shown in the Illustrative Master Plan, Figure 14.

The North and South Campus master plan guidelines cover issues of building unity, location, size, proportion, shape, color, texture, and transparency. Issues of particular concern for the Central Campus will be scale and the unity between old and new buildings. Scale is a critical issue in the sciences corridor. Unity between old and new buildings is a vital concern in areas adjacent to the Quadrangle or adjacent to the many established traditional buildings east and west

Unifying roof, David Kinley Hall

Emphasis of the entrance, Davenport Hall

Facade ryhthms, Engineering Hall

Window composition, transportation building

of the Quadrangle. Listed below are a number of observations regarding how unity and scale have been handled in traditional campus buildings. These may serve as useful principles in the development of new Central Campus buildings.

- Overall building proportions tend to be horizontal.
- Roofs are used as unifying elements. They often include chimneys (Platt's buildings), vents (Noyes Laboratory), or towers (English Building) to enliven the character of the roof.
- Buildings are generally organized into three clearly defined parts: base, middle and top.
- Walls are generally regular planes and read as solid walls rather than curtain walls.
- Walls are frequently subdivided into interesting patterns created by the rhythmic repetition of doors, windows, cornices, dormers and changes in material.
- Compositional emphasis is often assigned to main and secondary entrances.
- Windows are punched windows and usually have white or light colored frames. Windows are often grouped together to form larger visual units that relate well to the overall scale of large facades.
- Facade materials are typically stone and brick.

Landscape Guidelines

The following is a synthesis of the landscape design principles set forth in previous landscape master plans by Ferruchio Vitale in the 1920s and Hideo Sasaki in the 1960s. Their recommendations for the campus landscape continue to be sound advice for the present. Both reports should be consulted directly by those requiring a more detailed account of their proposals. The focus of both of the reports is on planting design and the following principles reflect that. The campus landscape, however, includes other elements, such as lighting; signage; furnishings such as kiosks, litter receptacles, and seating; and site improvements such as fountains, gateways and sculpture. The North and

South Campus master plan reports and the campus lighting and signage guidelines reports should be consulted for these items.

Principles

Purposeful Space Definition - The primary purpose of planting is to provide coherence and structure to campus spaces.

This notion was promulgated by Vitale in order to officially displace the lingering idea that the campus should be an arboretum and a home for botanical collections and curiosities. The botanical garden idea had dominated the campus landscape in the ninteenth century and was gradually displaced in the first two decades of the twentieth. Sasaki also had to fend off the decorative landscape idea in the 1960s in a slightly different manifestation. Some plantings around new buildings were being designed as "superfluous and fussy" external decoration to the buildings, without concern for the larger issue of space definition. Sasaki reiterated Vitale's message that the purpose of plantings should be to "define the major spaces and tie together the major pathways" of the campus.

Appropriate Scale - The scale and continuity of plantings should be in keeping with the size of the campus buildings and spaces.

Vitale worked closely with architects Charles Platt and James White on his landscape master plan. Platt's buildings, and others such as the Armory, were of enormous size and aroused a significant fear among the architects that the buildings would be too monumental and overwhelm the individual. Platt, upon seeing his buildings erected on the Illinois campus for the first time was reputed to have remarked, "Oh, my God! I never realized they were so big." Vitale's idea of framing buildings with broad bands of crabapple trees and yew hedges arose out of the need to create an appropriate scale relationship between massive buildings and the individual. This is a device that should be used around all large buildings in the Central Campus, not just confined to the Quadrangle.

Appropriate Character - The campus planting design should be of a dignified character appropriate to an institution of learning.

Vitale and Sasaki both also emphasized the idea that

planting should be simple, strong and unified in character, eschewing the tendency towards mixing of plant species within a single row or spatial unit. Vitale stated that "malls and avenues should be planted with long-lived native trees, sufficiently diversified to relieve monotony and insure protection in case of an attack by disease upon a species, but not exaggerated at the expense of continuity of form, color, and texture and of the feeling of restraint and of serenity which is the fundamental conception of our design."

Sasaki, working after the Dutch Elm Disease, stated: "Since the experience with the elms has proven that the use of any one species of plant exclusively on the campus is unwise, an alternate way of recreating the overall landscape structure would be to use different species of plants for different rows or allees." This approach is now being followed on the North Campus and should be applied to new plantings and areas such as the south quad, where trees have been mixed to such an extent that they don't contribute to the campus design. The wisdom of mixing tree species to avoid catastrophic losses to disease also needs to be evaluated recognizing that today's campus trees typically only live for 20 to 30 years not 75 to 100 years as earlier planners assumed.

Appropriate Balance - Smaller courtyards, areas of informal plantings and accents should be developed with small-scale planting to contrast the formal dignified planting of the malls and other larger campus spaces.

While Vitale advised that the courtyards and small-space plantings need not relate to one another, Sasaki recommended that "although all of the courts are independent of one another, there should not be too drastic a change in character in the treatment of each court. Restraint and good taste should be more governing in the design of these courts than stylistic endeavors, since an institution is extremely long-lived and will out-last all but the most enduring designs."

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